The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 66. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The iron manufacturers have adopted a new card.

—The train from Ogden, due on Sunday, arrived at Salt Lake yesterday.

—Harvard and Yale have settled the preliminaries for their regatta in June.

—Prosher M. Witmore, Regent of the New York University, died yesterday.

—Springbock and Foster, the California horses, will race at Sacramento April 22d, for $5,000.

—Warden Beigher, of the Utah Penitentiary, who was so badly beaten by escaping prisoners the other day, died yesterday.

—Wm. R. Davis, the defaulting treasurer of Kansas City, who absconded last fall, was arrested at Chillicothe yesterday. He confesses his guilt.

—The Minister of Public Instruction has ordered the university styled Vatican University at Rome to be closed, in being an illegal establishment.

—Mark Fisher & Sons, woolen cloth manufacturers of Haddlesfield, Yorkshire, England, and Montreal, Canada, failed yesterday; liabilities 46,000 pounds sterling.

—Wm. Marsh, brother of Caleb, arrived in Montreal yesterday, from Illinois. It is understood the visit is in reference to the possible return of Caleb P. Marsh to Washington.

—An American's summing up of the Queen's appearance at the opening of Parliament: "She was a plain center to her brilliant surroundings—a sort of soapstone set in diamonds."

—Gov. Tilton loses one point. He wanted to have the Democratic State Convention held in Albany, and they have decided to hold it in Utica, April 26—five weeks earlier than suited his wishes.

—The House at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, postponed the bill empowering cities to regulate the sale of wine, beer and porter. The bill was reported negatively by the Temperance Committee.

—The Republican Senatorial caucus at Washington, yesterday, arrived at no definite conclusion upon a general policy in view of the proposed and contemplated reductions in appropriation bills in the House.

—Fashionable ladies in Paris study the costumes of Mlle. Croizette in "L'Etrangere" with peculiar interest, as it is a well-known fact that the dresses of famous actresses are always a few months in advance of the mode.

—An evidence of the greatly improved condition of Ireland, it is stated that last year the amount deposited in the Irish Savings Bank was an increase over the previous year of £980,000. In ten years the increase has amounted to $12,000,000.

—A coterie of gentlemen from different portions of Ohio favoring the issue of more greenbacks held a meeting at Columbus today, and issued a call for a State greenback convention, to be held in that city on April 6th.

—The locomotive and eight cars of a freight train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad went through a bridge over the Meremec river yesterday noon, killing Chris. Leaser, engineer, and badly bruising Harrison Preston, fireman, and destroying a good deal of property.

—The *Graphic* has a sweet thing in a statue of an Ohio Senator thus indicated: "Thou art Thur-man." It looks like Thurman weeping because he did not get the golden pippin that Pendleton picked up in the Kentucky Central apple orchard.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The St. Louis *Globe* thinks that "if the Democratic party can stand Pendleton, the Republican party can get along with Belknap. The latter pocketed a few illicit thousands out of the sale of sutlerships, but the former robbed a great many thousands by pressing a bogus claim through the War Department."

—The Granite State rolls up an old-fashioned majority.

When Democrats vow
That they'll kick up a row,
And swear they'll o'erturn the whole planet,
Timid women and boys
They may scare with their noise,
But they'll make no impression on Granite.

—Rumor in Montreal says that Mrs. McKenzie, who eloped to Philadelphia with Mr. Brydges, has gone to Chicago, and intends to remain there with a view of getting a divorce from her husband, and that the husband, for the sake of his children, declines to sue for a divorce on his own account.

—The firm of Woods, Yeatman & Co., owners of the Cumberland Iron Works, Stewart county, Tennessee, has suspended; liabilities about $250,000. It is supposed the assets will probably cover the liabilities. The larger portion of the debt is owed in Nashville. The other principal creditors are in Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

—Among the names mentioned for the succession in case Dana retires is that of E. W. Stoughton, of New York, who stands high in the affections of the President. Some time ago, when he proposed to make a change in the English Mission, Mr. Stoughton was conferred with by those high in political standing as to whether he would accept, and it is believed now that his presence here has some reference to the vacancy.

—A spirited contest has been in progress for several days past in the Senate while in Executive session, the point of controversy being the policy of the President in nominating Indian agents upon the recommendation of the various religious denominations. Thus far the opponents of the President's policy in this particular are in the majority. Recently two agents were appointed for the Nebraska Indians, one recommended by the Society of Friends, and the other by the Episcopal church. The issue was made on these two nominations, and they were finally defeated. An effort is now being made to have the injunction of secrecy removed from the vote rejecting these confirmations, and the yeas and nays published, so that the country may be informed of the feeling of the Senate in reference to the policy of the President in nominating Indian agents upon the recommendation of religious denominations, and learn who favors and who opposes. There have been several warm debates upon this proposition, but no vote has yet been reached.

—The war on the gas companies is growing very warm in St. Louis, and there is a good deal of popular excitement on the subject. The two leading gas companies are the Laclede and St. Louis, the latter lighting the southern and the former the northern part of the city. The city claims title to the works of both, alleging that title vested therein in 1870, and that the profits derived since that date belong to the city. The Council declines to pay further bills for gas, and the Laclede Company has notified the Mayor that the gas will be shut off in the northern part of the city unless the gas bills are paid by the 1st of April. The Mayor has directed the City Engineer to furnish estimates of the cost of lighting the streets with oil. North St. Louis residents are in a high state of excitement, and strong threats of violence are made against the Laclede Company in the event of the gas being shut off. A committee from the Council has been examining the books of the St. Louis Gas-light Company for several days, and an exciting report is in circulation that frauds on the city amounting to over one million dollars have been discovered, and that the company had mutilated its books to conceal the frauds.

—The Philadelphia *Times* (Independent-Reform-Democrat—anti-Grant, &c.,) is of the opinion that the New Hamshire verdict "is a notice that he who runs may read, to the Randalls, the Hills and the Tuckers, who have assumed the Democratic leadership, that if they represent Democracy there isn't a debatable State that won't unqualifiedly condemn it. It is a declaration in advance that the mingled stupidity and infidelity which make the popular branch of Congress powerless and apparently purposeless in practical statesmanship, will be execrated by the people just as often as the opportunity is presented. It is a finger-board for 1876 pointing unmistakably to the success of even a Grant Republican candidate in preference to any man whose record does not place him beyond the suspicion of Bourbon folly, or whose support of the Government in the dark days of peril didn't fill the full measure of patriotism. It is, in short, a proclamation that no apologies for the Confederacy are wanted; that no sympathizer with its efforts will be within the range of availability, and that fools and restorationists must go to the rear, or the whole train suffer hopeless destruction."

—Mrs. Schurz, the wife of ex-Senator Carl Schurz, died Wednesday afternoon at her husband's residence in New York of puerperal fever. She gave birth on the evening of Sunday, the 5th inst., to a boy—her fifth child. Mrs. Schurz was the daughter of a well-known and wealthy Hamburg family. Her marriage to the ex-Senator was essentially a love match. She met him when he was young, poor, a defeated revolutionist, an exile from Prussia, and with a price set upon his head, married him then, and has since been the most devoted of wives and mothers. Senator Schurz is doubly afflicted by this loss, as it is only a few weeks since his venerable father died in Illinois. Mr. Schurz had visited him a short time before, but was compelled to return to New York by his anxiety concerning the health of his wife. When dispatches came announcing his father's rapid decline, he was unable to start West again because of his wife's condition, and was thus deprived of the mournful pleasure of soothing his father's last hours upon earth. He is now called suddenly to bear a second and even greater bereavement. Mrs. Schurz leaves two grown up daughters, a son three or four years old, and the infant boy, born ten days ago.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Number of Bill Passed by the Senate.

The Conference Committee Unable to Agree on the County Salary Bill.

A Lower Scale Demanded by the House.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate this morning was opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

Bills Passed Finally.

The following bills were passed finally this morning:

An act to allow the board of directors or executive committees of associations organized for the recovery of stolen property, and the apprehension and detection of thieves, to exercise the power and authority of a constable in certain cases.

An act fixing the term of office of assessors for the valuation of property to be hereafter elected for three years.

An act defining the rights and obligations of corporations formed under the laws of other States and under the said laws succeeding to or becoming invested with the rights of purchasers or mortgages under mortgages executed by railroad companies of other States, but authorized or confirmed by the laws of this State, where such mortgages extend to or include railroads partly within this and partly within another or other State or States, and where foreclosures or sales of the mortgaged premises have been directed by courts of the States within which the said last named companies were incorporated, and such decrees of sale of foreclosure have been confirmed or enforced by confirmatory or auxiliary decrees rendered by State or Federal courts of or in this Commonwealth.

An act repealing the act of February 17, A. D. 1820, prohibiting horse racing, so far as the same relates to agricultural societies and certain other incorporated associations.

An act to further regulate the pay of county commissioners.

An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act to establish a Board of Health in the city of Harrisburg," approved March 22, A. D. 1872, and to repeal the nineteenth section of an act, entitled "A further supplement to an act incorporating the city of Harrisburg, providing for the election of a City Controller; relating to the City Treasurer, Gas and Water Inspectors; authorizing Councils to divide wards into election precincts; establishing certain qualifications for members of Council and School Directors; relating to water pipes; authorizing said city to borrow and issue bonds; creating a sinking fund; the levying of additional tax; relating to the Board of Health; giving the Council certain additional powers and repealing parts of laws relating to said city; changing the places of holding the elections in the Eighth ward," approved April 3, A. D. 1873.

Instruction of the Blind.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a bill for the instruction of indigent blind children.

The Senate then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met in the afternoon session a four o'clock.

Bills Passed Second Reading.

The following bills passed second reading on call:

An act requiring statements of banks and banking companies made to the Auditor General to be published.

An act to authorize chattel mortgages in the Commonwealth on lumber, iron and coal oil in bulk. Amended and discussed by Messrs. Allen, Strang, Ermentrout and Albright for and Messrs. Lawrence, Bechtel, Burnett and Stanton against.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Passed Finally.

An act to provide for a proper representation of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania at the Centennial Exhibition, to be held in Philadelphia, was passed finally.

Granting Stay on Executions.

The House then debated a bill granting a stay of execution for two years in judgments.

Mr. JACKSON moved an amendment that a waiver executed after the passage of the law shall be void. Adopted.

After prolonged discussion on the bill it passed second reading.

New Counties.

The New County bill was taken up as a special order and discussed until the recess.

County Salary Bill.

The conference committee on the County Salary bill so far has been unable to agree on Allegheny salaries.

The House insists on a lower scale than the Senate. It is possible that another conference committee will be appointed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at three o'clock.

New Counties.

The bill for the establishment of new counties was up on second reading, and occupied the entire afternoon session in discussing the same.

The House met in night session again on the same bill, when amendments was adopted requiring a majority vote in each county to be affected before any portion of the same could be taken to form a new county. On the passage on second reading of the bill the vote stood yeas 87 and nays 87.

Adjourned.

K.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Kiddoo Examined in the Pendleton Case.

The Alleged Sale of a Cadetship.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1876.

The Tariff Question.

The Committee of Ways and Means today decided to take up Mr. Morrison's tariff bill for consideration by a strict party vote.

The Republicans opposed, on the ground that the tariff question should not be agitated and reopened. Several Democrats stated that they did not intend to do more than allow it to be considered.

The Pendleton Case.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department met to-day, and examined General Kiddoo. He was asked whether he told Colonel Grafton or any one else that some years ago Mr. and Mrs. March, Mrs. Bowers, afterward Belknap, Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Clymer traveled together in Europe. The witness replied that he did not, as nothing of the kind occurred. The witness, however, met with Clymer at Vienna, on July 4th, 1873. They traveled in Germany together, and parted at Berlin in July.

The witness, in answer to a question, replied that as far as he recollected he related to Colonel Grafton, General Boynton's informant, what he said to Clymer, namely: That it ought to be thoroughly investigated, and which, perhaps, involved a prominent member of a party other than that to which Belknap belonged, meaning Pendleton. Clymer said they had no sufficient data to go on with the investigation. The witness remembered that he said to Clymer that he had as much data against Pendleton as he had against Belknap when he commenced the investigation of the latter.

The witness, in response to a question from Mr. Clymer, said in substance that he would go to the War Department for information concerning Pendleton, when the witness told him he had better go to the Treasury Department.

Mr. Clymer—Did I show an unwillingness to examine Pendleton's case? Answer—No. I never said so to Col. Grafton. I thought, however, there was a strong partisan feeling in the matter, but this was only an opinion. You neither expressed nor manifested an indisposition to investigate.

Q.—Did you ever say to Col. Grafton you would insist on having Mrs. Marsh subpœnaed? A.—I certainly did not. I saw Col. Grafton, who admitted that he was mistaken in his narrative on that point. In all matters pertaining to this subject I was particular not to have my name mentioned.

The witness remarked that he had never said anything prejudicial to any member of the committee in any way, shape or manner.

In reply to a question by Mr. Danford, the witness said he thought he had a conversation with Clymer the night after the resolutions concerning Belknap were presented in the House. The witness the night before had a conversation with Mrs. March on the subject of Pendleton's case, when she spoke about the interview she had with Mrs. Belknap. She repeated in substance that the case of her husband was not as severe as the matter connected with the Kentucky Central Railroad, in which case she was supposed to have received seventy thousand dollars, but, said Mrs. Belknap: "I did not receive seventy thousand dollars." The witness could not state whether Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were in the city when, on Thursday night, he made the communication to Mr. Clymer.

In reply to a question by Mr. Robbins the witness said from the impression Mrs. Marsh's communication left on his mind, Mrs. Belknap tacitly admitted that money had passed to her hands, but no amount was named.

Q.—What was your inference? A.—Mrs. Marsh left me to draw my inference, and I leave you to draw yours. [Laughter.]

Mr. Gibson, correspondent of the New York *Sun*, testified that as soon as information concerning Pendleton reached Mr. Clymer, he at once commenced a search for information. The witness, at the request of Mr. Clymer, assisted in this work. Mr. Clymer showed the utmost anxiety to obtain all the facts in the case.

A recess was then taken.

A. Ransom, formerly Secretary of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, testified that in the spring of 1865 he made an effort to collect the claim. By an arrangement with the company he was to receive twenty-five per cent., but after much labor and a sojourn in Washington for three months he went home without having effected a settlement. Pendleton, however, succeeded in collecting the claim in June, 1871, after an agreement or contract with those interested in it. When Pendleton returned to Cincinnati he gave Ransom $1,050 on account of the latter's former connection with the claim.

The Alleged Sale of a Cadetship.

Professor Eli Charlier, proprietor of a large private school in New York, appeared before the committee to-day and detailed the manner in which he obtained admission to West Point of Guy R. Beardsley, one of his pupils, who was appointed in March, 1875, by Representative Hays, of Alabama. An attorney in this city named Lilly agreed to furnish the appointment for $3,000, with the condition that the boy should make a residence in Alabama, from which State he was to be appointed. The appointment was made, the $3,000 paid to Lilly, and the boy and his mother resided two months in Tuscaloosa. Lilly denies that Hays received a dollar of the fee which he took from Charlier. He says that he practiced an innocent deception on Hays by assuring him that the boy was a *bona fide* resident of Hays' district. He never told Hays of the fee he received. Mrs. Helen C. Beardsley, from Herkeimer county, N. Y., the mother of the boy, corroborated the statements of Charlier and Lilly. There is a question of a note of Hays for fifteen hundred dollars which has been in the hands of his friend Lilly for collection, and it is surmised that there may be some connection between it and the sale of the cadetship.

Post Tradership.

A special from Bismarck, D. T., assuming that ex-Governor Campbell of Wyoming was interested in the sale of post tradership, has only this to say: "Governor Pennington insisted that all Federal offices in the Territory should be given to Republicans, including tradership. He did not come to Washington for the purpose, but talked it over when ordered here as a member of the Sioux Commission. He had a brother who was at one time appointed post trader by General Auger, but just before the appointments were given into the charge of the War Department young Campbell's appointment was countermanded at once from Washington.

To Vote on Agreeing to Payne's Bill.

The vote in the Democratic caucus last evening on agreeing to Payne's bill was as follows: In the affirmative twenty-three Senators and forty-three Representatives; in the negative one Senator and forty four Representatives.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATIONS.

Great Suffering in the Suburbs of Paris.

Terrible Hardships of Shipwrecked Sailors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Marine Disasters.

QUEENSTOWN, March 16.—The steamship Enmenides, Captain Beard, from Port Royal, S. C., for Greeneck, capsized on the 12th of March. The second mate and seven of the crew have arrived at this port. The remainder of the crew and the Captain, thirteen in all, were drowned.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The ship Greta, Capt. MacCredy, from San Francisco, November 25, arrived here to-day. She brings a portion of the crew of the ship Great Britain, Capt. Chilcoth, from Daboy, January 23d, for this port, which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. Eleven of the crew of the Great Britain were drowned and four died from exposure.

The Great Britain encountered terrible weather and became water logged on the 3d of March. The Captain's two sons died of privation. The Captain and thirteen men took to a boat and soon suffered terribly from hunger. Three of the men died and the survivors were forced to eat portions of the remains of their comrades to keep from starving. On the 11th of March they were rescued in the last stage of emaciation.

The Emma Mine Scandal.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Hour*, referring to Professor Silliman's recent negatory letter, says the Professor is wrong in stating that no such telegram was ever sent, for the original telegram is in the Emma Mine office with a stamp showing its receipt on the 5th of April, 1872. The telegram begins thus: "Very great improvements since last reports."

Queen Victoria's Visit to Germany.

LONDON, March 16.—A Berlin special says a private villa has been engaged for Queen Victoria at Baden-Baden during her sojourn there. She will travel incognito. It is stated she will assume the title of Countess of Rosenau, after the late Prince Consort's favorite residence in Thuringia. It is not expected that she will stay at Baden-Baden longer than a week, after which it is understood that she will proceed to Coburg and spend an equal time at the Court of her brother-in-law, the reigning duke. The Empress Augusta wishes to meet Queen Victoria at Coburg. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany will also meet her there. Emperor William proposes to visit her at Baden-Baden. Queen Victoria has particularly requested that no official reception be extended to her anywhere on the journey.

The Storm.

The weather has hardly settled yet' though it has greatly moderated. From all parts of the country come details of destruction by the gale. The rivers Cherwell, Tone and others have overflowed the country for miles distant.

The Ocean Mails.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons the Postmaster General stated that it was the intention of the Department after the present year to make arrangements for the conveyance of mails to America similar to those adopted by the United States, viz., to make no contract, but send the mails by vessels whose efficiency is proved, and pay according to weight.

FRANCE.

Destructive Inundations.

LONDON, March 16.—Paris advices say that Bercy, Neivilly, Courbevoc, Asnieu, Billancourt, Point Du Jour, Auteuil, Sevres, St. Cloud, Suresnes and other suburbs of the city were all more or less inundated. The suffering caused by the floods is very great. Marshal and Madame MacMahon have each visited separate quarters and distributed relief personally. Madame MacMahon sent to the Prefect of the Seine five thousand francs for the relief of sufferers, and public contributions are being made for the same object. All large streams between Paris and the eastern frontier of France are over their banks, and the country for miles around is flooded. In Normandy the storm was terrible. On the Calvados coast masses of rock were blown off the cliffs. In Belgium the hurricane was terrific. The barometer at Liege fell below the lowest reading on record. Elsewhere in Germany the storm was most violent, and generally on the continent telegraph lines were damaged to an extent hitherto unparalleled.

Gambetta's Choice.

M. Gambetta has written a letter to the electors of Lille, Bordeaux and Marsailles announcing that he has selected to represent Paris in the Chamber of Deputies.

ITALY.

The Finances.

ROME, March 16.—Signor Minghelli today presented the financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies. He said the deficit for 1875 was only 28,000,000 lire, instead of 77,000,000, as was anticipated. The budget for 1876 shows a surplus of 10,000,000 lire, and that for 1877 would show a surplus of 15,000,000.

SPAIN.

A Lawful Prize.

MADRID, March 16.—The Custom House authorities at Algesiras declared the English Felicia captured by a Spanish revenue cutter to be a lawful prize. The Spanish Government demanded the release of the prize crew of Guarda Costas, which were taken to Gibraltar by the British schooner.

The Steamer Arkansas Sunk.

DUBUQUE, IA., March 16.—The steamer Arkansas, of the Diamond Jo Line, struck a snag at Comanche this morning while going down the river. She was heavily loaded, and the water came up over her main deck. The vessel was valued at $15,000, and is insured. She will be raised.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1876.

SENATE.

Printing Debates.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported back two resolutions in relation to printing debates, and asked to be discharged from their further consideration. Agreed to.

He also submitted the following as the report of the committee on the subject:

Resolved, That proceedings and debates shall be printed in the Record as actually delivered.

Territory of Pembina.

Mr. WINDOM introduced a bill for establishing the Territory of Pembina. Referred.

Gold and Silver.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish for the information of the Senate the annual product of gold and silver in the United States from 1845 to 1875 inclusive; also the amount of gold and silver in other parts of the world for the same years, and an estimate of the gold and silver in the United States at the present time.

Adopted.

Senatorial Denials.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.) sent up a slip from a newspaper charging that several Senators kept private secretaries who were paid as clerks. As one of the Senators mentioned, he denied the truth of the article.

Mr. LOGAN, whose name was in the article, denounced it as untrue and an unmitigated falsehood.

The House Witness Bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS read from the Baltimore *Gazette* a dispatch stating that the Judiciary Committee were holding back the House witness bill while Senators Conkling and Logan were looking up authorities for defeating it to save some of their friends who were mixed up in the whisky frauds. He said as a member of the committee he felt authorized to say that not one particle of influence from any person or source whatever had been brought to bear on the committee in relation to this bill.

Mr. THURMAN, as a member of the same committee, said they had taken the bill up out of its turn.

Mr. CONKLING said there was not an iota of truth in the statement. The time was passing, if it had not already gone by, when people would be gulled and deceived by such allusive articles. The time will come when such abusive articles of misrepresentation will be justly considered as conspiracy and defamation against our institutions themselves, and the question would be whether in what country but that the experiment of a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

Mr. LOGAN said he did not know such a bill had reached the Senate. When he did and should see it he would advocate it or oppose it as he thought best. It was charged that he was afraid that some of his friends in the whisky ring would get hurt. He had no friends in the whisky ring. He had never trafficked in a gallon of whisky in his life, never visited a distillery, never owned a dollar's worth of stock in one, never had one of his friends in fraud, never knew of them till he saw it in the papers, and never had one of his friends indicted in whisky frauds. One man who he had recommended for a position had been indicted, and many a man has a friend whom he has recommended turn out badly. In short, he pronounced all the statements concerning him as infamous lies, and no man dare stand up before him and charge him or his friends to his face, and only cowards skulk behind corporations and newspapers. Men never did.

Counting the Presidential Vote.

The morning hour expiring, the Senate resumed consideration of the Senate bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Thurman, Frelinghuysen, Pendleton, Howe and Morton. The latter said that if it was necessary to have any umpire at all, the safest and best way was to refer the disagreeing vote to the Supreme Court of the United States. He submitted a plan for calling them in, as follows: That the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be assembled at the same time, and in case the two Houses cannot agree, the question shall be submitted to the Judges, who shall proceed at once to decide which is the valid return.

After an executive session adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The Geneva Award.

The bill for the distribution of unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award was reconsidered, and made the special order for the 29th of March.

Alleged Judicial Corruption.

Mr. HUNTING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution directing the Attorney General to transmit to the House all papers and letters asking for the removal of Judge Bedford, District Judge for the Territory of Colorado, and the appointment of Judge Stone; also, all papers appertaining to alleged corrupt rulings of Judge Stone. Adopted.

Fractional Currency and Silver Coin.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Sayler in the Chair) on the bill to supply the deficiency in the Currency Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin in place of fractional currency. The bill appropriates $163,000 and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver coin in redemption of all fractional currency outstanding.

Mr. RANDALL, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, proceeded to explain and advocate the bill. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an argument prepared by Mr. Wells, of Missouri, a member of the committee, but who was unavoidably absent.

Messrs. Ward, Hewitt and Kelley spoke against the issue of silver coin, and Mr. Reagan in advocacy of it. Without action the committee rose.

Ventilation.

Mr. YOUNG, from the Sub-Committee on Ventilation of the House, made a report, to the effect that it was impossible to force into the House a sufficient supply of fresh air for the supply of six hundred persons, and with it a resolution to exclude from the galleries all persons except those who have the privilege of the reporters' and diplomatic galleries, and such as may be admitted on cards of members.

After debate the report was recommitted.

District Government.

Mr. LANDERS (Indiana) offered a resolution to restore the elective Government in the District of Columbia. Referred.

The House adjourned.

The Storm in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—The damage by the gale to-day in this city is estimated at six or eight thousand dollars, caused chiefly by unroofing buildings. Reports from country points mention similar disasters at Xenia, Springfield, Delaware, Wooster, Zanesville, Marietta, Ironton and Athens, Ohio, Richmond, Indiana, and a number of other points, but no loss of life is reported. The storm was widespread and accompanied by rain, hail and lightning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

MARCH 10, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 879,871 98
Overdrafts	2,950 47
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	37,920 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	182,342 87
Due from other National Banks	13,254 97
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2,178 09
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	66,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	2,217 95
Premiums paid	106 05
Checks and other cash items	4,667 39
Exchanges for Clearing House	9,977 94
Bills of other National Banks	12,000 00
Bills of State Banks	1,074 39
Specie (including gold Treasury Notes)	1,000 00
Legal Tender Notes	104,864 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	22,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	1,000 00
Total	$1,843,986 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	133,000 00
Other undivided profits	23,444 54
National Bank notes outstanding	450,000 00
Dividends unpaid	780 00
Individual deposits subject to check	$441,422 48
Demand certificates of deposit	35,625 21
Due to other National Banks	155,221 05
Due to State Banks and Bankers	104,492 82
	736,761 56
Total	$1,843,986 10

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March 1876.

WM. M. GORMLY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

A. PATTERSON,
W. PICKERSGILL, Jr.,
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$345,516 08
Overdrafts	2,522 49
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	306,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	150,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	97,176 88
Due from other National Banks	8 85
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,597 50
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,295 59
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,436 00
Premiums paid	318 46
Checks and other cash items	56,765 00
Exchanges for Clearing House	13,500 00
Total	$979,136 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	94,324 17
Other undivided profits	10,798 67
National Bank Notes Outstanding	246,975 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,131 00
Individual deposits subject to check	314,133 17
National Bank Notes	8,215 45
Due to State Banks and Bankers	2,359 48
Total	$979,136 94

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, S. DE HAVEN, Jr., Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. D. HERRON, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1876.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

F. T. FLUNKETT,
JOHN M. BORNER,
N. P. SAWYER,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business.

MARCH 10, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$244,885 26
Overdrafts	1,640 08
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	6,031 00
Due from approved reserve Agents	22,540 00
Due from other National Banks	11,469 27
Due from State Banks and Bankers	809 04
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	68,899 75
Current expenses and taxes paid	5,126 90
Premiums paid	6,875 00
Checks and other cash items	688 59
Bills of other National Banks	1,793 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	361 38
Specie, including Gold Treasury Notes	24,019 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	2,250 00
Total	$447,376 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,500 00
Surplus Fund	3,188 19
Other undivided profits	14,359 51
National Bank Notes Outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid	87 00
Individual deposits subject to check	161,113 75
Demand certificates of deposit	1,425 00
Time certificates of deposit	21,668 50
Certified checks	120 00
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	30 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	443 88
Total	$447,376 33

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1876.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN J. PETTIT,
D. IRMSEN,
JAMES B. DODGE,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

MARCH 10, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,714,717 72
United States bonds to secure circulation	889,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	220,500 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	219,945 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	248,937 09
Due from other National Banks	66,304 85
Due from State Banks and Bankers	5,369 59
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	130,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	15,613 36
Premiums paid	61,075 80
Checks and other cash Items	6,842 24
Exchanges for Clearing House	24,640 05
Bills of other National Banks	27,809 00
Fractional Currency, including nickels	10,909 28
Specie, including Gold Treasury Notes	6,466 00
Legal Tender Notes	265,473 00
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for Legal Tender Notes	100,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	40,000 00
Total	$4,094,259 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,700,000 00
Surplus Fund	340,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	131,271 67
National Bank Notes Outstanding	771,791 00
State Bank Notes Outstandings	1,988 00
Dividends unpaid	3,820 00
Individual deposits subject to check	973,467 68
Due to other National Banks	165,573 08
Due to State Banks and Bankers	64,344 66
Total	$4,094,259 09

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, A. Long, Cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. LONG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1876.

WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

J. H. SHOENBERGER,
CAMPBELL H. HERRON,
J. H. DALZELL,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

MARCH 10, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,387,198 97
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Due from approved reserve Agents	142,485 86
Due from other National Banks	56,023 86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	79,876 50
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	20,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	6,467 21
Checks and other Cash Items	14,614 29
Exchanges for Clearing House	54,039 64
Bills of other National Banks	30,628 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	5,262 59
Specie, including Gold Treasury Notes	1,973 00
Legal Tender Notes	150,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	2,000 00
	$2,055,069 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	400,000 00
Other undivided profits	45,669 50
National Bank Notes Outstanding	90,000 00
Dividends unpaid	264 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	1,114,617 30
Due to other National Banks	56,597 31
Due to State Banks and Bankers	47,921 81
	$2,055,069 92

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, S. George, Jr., Cashier of the Farmers Deposit National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1876.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

WM. WALKER,
SAM. MARGALL,
SAM'L GE

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

OSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

ROXDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101⅛.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE New York *World* wants the Legislature to make "an honest and just apportionment" of members of the Legislature to New York, on the basis of the most fraudulent census ever known. How sarcastic!

THE LATEST from Washington is that the President and Attorney General are trying to induce Marshal Keim to return, assuring him that he would be free from prosecution if he does so. It is not known what course Keim will take, but the action of the President shows that he is anxious to bring guilty parties to punishment.

AN ORIGINAL composition, the American Centennial March, has been prepared by WAGNER, for the opening of the Centennial Exposition. The negotiations first were conducted by THEODORE THOMAS, under whose direction it will be produced. *It is* described as a grand affair, worthy the occasion it is designed to inaugurate.

WE REGRET that the bill for developing technical education has failed in the Legislature. It only provided for drawing, and this was amended so that it applied only to graded schools. Even with this, it was defeated with a very decided vote. As the innovation was a very moderate one, and would not have added to the expense of teaching, it argues very unfavorably for Industrial education that it was defeated.

ATTENTION is again attracted to the length of the legislative session, and the small amount of actual work performed. The session has been of little practical value to the State, and will not be, however much prolonged. The partisanship of the Democracy has cropped out on all occasions, and their selfishness in putting the State to large expense, in order that there may be a grand junketing to the Exposition, is the cause of all the trouble connected with the long session.

FROM the sublime to the ridiculous is but a step,—and our water works investigation has apparently taken that step. The affair has become so much drivel,—the calling of witnesses and taking of testimony without point or purpose. All sorts of side issues are drawn in, and the committee seems but an apology for all kinds of warriors to fight their battles over. Judge MELLON and Mr. LOWRY, the several contractors, and others had their interesting little episodes. The committee, as spectators of passing events, seem to enjoy the show.

WE are gratified that we have given some inspiration to the columns of the *Post*. It analyzes our paragraph relative to money-spending at the New Hampshire election, as though it were a new and startling statement. Our people in New Hampshire simply fought the devil with fire, and to them the victory. If the means employed were not all consoling, we are happy to know it. But as the majority returns come in, rolling up to something like an old-time majority, it must be obvious, even to the distorted imagination of the *Post*, that there was something beside money in it.

THERE proves to be another side to the story of literary piracy against RICHARD H. DANA, JR., than that presented by General BUTLER. This is that he superceded Mr. LAWRENCE, at the earnest request of the widow and daughters of Mr. WHEATON, in the editorship of the "Elements of International Law." LAWRENCE has persecuted him and the WHEATON family with suits, but merely to recover a position that had been taken from him. BUTLER's hostility to DANA turns on the well-known fact that DANA was a candidate against him for Congress. It was not much of a diversion, but BUTLER seems to have accepted it as an unforgivable insult, and so is fighting his confirmation. It is, from this standpoint, a case of revenge, where there is but a slight basis for objection.

WE NOTICE that occasionally a Democratic journal is sensible enough to know that if their party in Congress is to make any headway into the confidence of the people, it must be by fearlessly investigating Democrats as well as Republicans. The policy of following a trail till a pair of Democratic coat-tails is discovered and then precipitately abandoning it, does not strike these journals as either wise or politic. This sensible way of looking at the question seems to be held by the Utica *Observer*, for it says: "The time to 'search the books' has arrived. The air is filled with rumors and accusations, half sustained. Every inquiry opens up a new source of corruption. From this time forth the work of scrutinizing the accounts of every Department of the Government must go on bravely. If there be any Democrats implicated with the Republican leaders in any attempt to conceal the frauds, let them suffer first and most severely. It is not in the interest of party, but in the name of the people, that we demand an investigation, far-reaching, impartial, and complete."

THE effort to be epigrammatic is pronounced, by an eastern paper, one of the evils to be found in our pulpits at the present. TALMAGE, FULTON, HEPWORTH and MOODY are given to it, to the injury of the general effect of their sermons. Dr. DEEMS is represented as telling from the pulpit that it is his habit to pray on first day of each month for all of his flock whose names begin with a A, on the second day for those who begin to spell their names with B, and so on until the alphabet and calendar are simultaneously exhausted. It is customary to attribute this spreading vice to the example of Mr. BEECHER, who in the pulpit is often guilty of expressions which create laughter. But his imitators ought not to forget that Mr. BEECHER's "Beecherisms," as they have come to be called, have thought and power and often rich poetry in them, and that, however grotesque, they are filled with a truth and human nature which the simplest person in his audience at once recognizes and feels. The journal referred to does not seem to realize that a pointed, effective epigram is proof of decided ability.

THE proposition started in the Judiciary Committee at Washington, to enact a law, requiring the several Pacific railroads that have had the benefit of Government bounty to pay interest and something toward the principal, on their debt, yearly, is an excellent one, if feasible. The United States issued to the several Pacific railway companies, in addition to the monster grants of land, United States 6 per cent., bonds, having thirty years to run from the date of issue, which issue began in 1864, and continued for several years. These bonds amounted to $64,623,512, and will mature between 1894 and 1900. The United States had originally a first mortgage on all the roads to secure these bonds, but by the now historical manipulations of Congress this mortgage was released and a second mortgage taken. The contract was supposed to have been that the companies were to pay the interest on these bonds as it accrued, and in aid of this the Government was to retain one-half the amount of freights due the companies for Government transportation; but subsequent investigation proved that the contract actually read that the companies were to pay no interest until the maturity of the bonds. If the debt is allowed to accumulate, it will aggregate at maturity $199,508,609. The bill proposed enables the United States to keep all moneys due the several companies, and to require them to pay annually, as much as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. Of course, the bill will lead to litigation, but it is just, and should be passed into a law and enforced.

WE have no hostility toward the legislative investigation into the water works, taxes, value of property, or whatever it is the committee are inquiring into, but we begin to wish to know exactly what they are driving at? If the object is to establish the market price for real estate, either for Judge MELLON's benefit, or that of any one else, we can see some point in the investigation. Or if the idea is to learn, in behalf of the Legislature, just how much our water works should have cost, in contrast with what they have, there is point to many inquiries, and if the object is to ascertain the value of the [illegible] ared with some other [illegible] understand some of the questions. But we supposed the purpose of the investigation was to learn whether it was right and proper for the Legislature to authorize the borrowing of $300,000 to finish the water works. Such an inquiry might embrace the questions whether the works have been properly and economically constructed; but a more pertinent inquiry would be, whether, now that they are so near completion, it is wise to finish them. Would the additional revenues serve to help pay the interest, and provide for the sinking fund? As the investigation goes, it becomes a very important question,—what is the committee driving at?

THERE is nothing like being forehanded in this life. The Democratic-Tammany party in New York city realize the value of this doctrine, and have arranged for a grand fraudulent vote in that city, in the next Presidential election. The Legislature has been examining the census of last year, with a view to the apportioning of the members for the Legislature, and were amazed at the frauds discovered in New York city, evidently perpetrated by the Tammany Ring for the twofold purpose of controlling the Legislature by means of an increased representation from the city and of carrying the State on the popular vote by means of vast frauds. The number of voters returned to the city is 232,000, whereas the census of 1875 gave but 129,000 and the glaringly fraudulent vote of 1868 was less than 156,000. The present aggregate has been increased by counting as voters women and children, and cases of this are fully established, several particular houses being cited where the women, children and servants are all set down as voters. By this fraudulent means the city would obtain one more member of the State Senate and five more Assemblymen. One election district that polls about 300 votes is returned as having 1109 voters. This fraud is designed to cover such a spurious vote at the ensuing Presidential election as will give the electoral vote to the Democratic ticket; but it seems that the parties concerned were not able to count in a Democratic Legislature last fall, though they did count in a Democratic State ticket, headed by JOHN BIGELOW, that never was actually elected. There is nothing like having the party of Reform around, to show us how to honestly prepare for the President'al conflict.

THE PERSONAL ERA.

The tendency to assail and scandalize has been remarked as one of the evils of our day, whict, like an epidemic, may speedily run its course, but in doing so, will wreck and ruin many fair reputations. Where persons, under cover of high office, or secure opportunity, avail themselves of their advantages to rob or swindle the public, no one need complain if they are exposed and punished. The public good requires the rigid punishment of all who corruptly violate trusts committed to their care. But the tendency to accuse goes further, and often, on very flimsy grounds, persons of pure character and correct lives are put to serious trouble, by false or perverted accusations. The case of RICHARD H. DANA, JR., is apparently of this character. The injury consists in the fact that the justification of the person is rarely so well understood as is the accusation, and hence he suffers in character, and in mind, where proper care in investigating the facts before accusation was made, might have satisfied the accuser that there was no necessity for making a charge. At the present, when the public is so ready to accept reports prejudicial to a person's reputation, it is unfortunate and even vicious to make them on insufficient grounds. The injury done can rarely be repaired, and the sorrow and mortification caused follow the person to the grave.

The Democrats in Congress have turned aside from the regular business of the session to "investigate." This, properly done, is unobjectionable. It is right that Congress should know that, where moneys are appropriated, they are honestly disbursed; and that public officials have properly administered the trusts committed to them. But investigations started merely for party capital, and totally irrespective of propriety and honesty, in the single purpose of smirching the reputation of some one, as so much party capital, is neither proper nor right. We admit that all officials should be prepared to meet examination, but not to be annoyed by unfounded charges, that originated in the bad blood of some disappointed person. BRISTOW, JEWELL, and even the President have had irresponsible charges alleged against them, the only effect of which is to occasion clamor and inspire undeserved suspicion. Such things are discreditable to the American name, as is the wild epidemic of scandal which has been abroad for a year or more past. The time will come when we will be heartily ashamed of the petty spirit which prompted the many accusations, the personalities and attempts to drag down individual reputations. The benefit of this course we utterly fail to see. No party is profited by it, and none can be. If there were political advantages in the development of scandal, New Hampshire would have gone Democratic; and where private spleen is to be gratified, the revenge that rests on false accusation is unmanly, dishonorable and vicious. As a nation, we may do well to wait a little, in our career of personal scandal.

SILVER COINAGE.

We are to have, at least partial specie resumption,—the substitution of silver coins for fractional currency, very soon. A bill for this purpose has been agreed upon, and the supply of fractional currency having dwindled to about a million of dollars, it cannot be long ere the substitution must be made. It is said the Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration a proposition to receive the entire bullion product of the consolidated Virginia and California mines for a year, in order to use it for specie payments. This, it is believed, will be amply sufficient to keep up the supply, and to accumulate a stock for the future,—there being, of course less shrinkage in silver than in fractional currency. The entire product of our silver mines is about $50,000,000, and this, if utilized at home, would not only supply the place of fractional currency but of the smaller denominations of bank notes. Our misfortune is, that we do not allow citizens to have silver coined at our mints, although we do permit the coinage of gold for private parties. This, at the present, is an error. The Government has fixed the standard of weight and fineness for silver coins, and it should open the mints to those who produce silver, that they may have it coined at their own expense and for their own uses. The silver product of the United States will exceed probably fifty millions of dollars a year, and, as it is now more profitable to have this coined at home than it is to export it, there should be an opportunity given to the producers to have it coined. In all the smaller transactions of business it would rapidly displace the fractional currency, and lead very soon to the retirement of all bank and other notes of less denominations than five dollars. Practically, there would be specie payments, because the banks and all others would readily pay out silver in exchange for bills, and the Government, if so disposed, could employ this same coinage for the gradual retirement of its notes.

Just what effect this would have on the resumption of specie payments, so far as gold is concerned, is difficult to say—although we think it would be favorable. The present volume of fractional currency is about $50,000,000—and if we added to the volume of silver currency that amount annually, it is obvious that it would trench upon the smaller note circulation of the country, and so reduce possibly the volume of paper currency. This, of course, would be one element in the resumption of specie payments, but not the only one. Silver has not retained its value, as compared with gold, and hence its exchange for the smaller denomination of bank notes would not serve to bring up their value, as compared with gold. Yet, familiarity with one form of specie payments may encourage efforts to reach the other—that is gold. We still hold, however, that there are conditions entirely aside from those under mention, which will affect the return of gold payments—among them the purchase and return home of the gold interest bearing bonds held abroad. These held at home, we would stop the export of gold for interest-paying purposes, and thus could accumulate the stock necessary to resume upon. Still, let us have silver as currency—it is cheaper than fractional currency.

MANUFACTURING NEWS.

What is Being Done in Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

A LARGER number of glass factories are in operation than there was a week ago.

TOTTEN & Co. have somewhat more work going on now than a few weeks ago.

OUR steel works are still doing very well; most, if not all, being full of orders.

THERE is a very fair trade in flint glassware, and most of the works are running.

ETNA Iron Works, New Castle, Pa., are running their furnaces and nail mill full time.

MESSRS. ALEX. SPEER & SONS are filling orders for plows and cultivators for Brazil, S. A.

PITTSBURGH manufacturers will be in good condition to supply the trade in glass fruit jars.

GOOD progress [illegible]ng made by some of our large firms in [illegible]ng goods for the Centennial.

THE blast furnaces and rolling mills, at Wheatland, Pa., are still cold, no doubt for want of sufficient capital to put them in operation.

AT Middlesex, Pa., the blast furnaces of the Shenango Furnace Company and Wheeler Iron Company are out. No certainty when they will start up.

MCINTOSH, HEMPHILL & Co. are doing more now than during the first month of the year. They are doing considerable work in their specialty—engines.

THERE is an increase of work at Robinson, Rea & Co's. in both the foundry and the machine shops. Patterns for new classes of machinery are also being made.

D. W. C. CARROLL & Co. are hard at work on the "rising mains" for the city water works. They have other work going on also, but of boiler and tank character.

THE Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company are running full time, on iron and fish bars, and have had an increasing number of orders for car axles and railroad forgings.

THE National Tube works and D. W. Wood & Co.'s rolling mill, at McKeesport, are both running double turn. Both firms will send samples to the Centennial, the former fifty tons of their celebrated pipe.

THE Pennsylvania Lead Company are smelting from 18 to 20 carloads of ore per week. This works is one of the most complete and most successful in the country, turning out about $2,000,000 of lead and silver.

THE Neshannock Iron Company's furnace, at New Castle, Pa., under the personal management of W. L. Reis, Esq., is making a very superior quality of No. 1 Bessemer iron. The unparalleled success of this furnace occasions considerable wonder.

BRADLEY, REIS & Co., of New Castle, Pa., are running their sheet mill full on double turn, principally on orders from San Francisco, Cal. The quality of their iron is not surpassed, if equaled, by any other mill in the country. Mr. John Bradley, of the firm, gives his undivided attention to the works—hence its success.

JONES & LAUGHLINS have issued a fine lithograph sheet of the various shapes of iron made by them, and embracing many specialties made by this well known house. This sheet shows seventeen sizes and modifications of angle and T irons and many shapes of fish-bar, angle fish-bar, beveled bars, plow beam, angle dropper bar, handside, angle guard, coal screen bar and other irons.

THE firm of Hartley, McKee & Co., manufacturers of oak tanned leather belting and valve leather, and dealers in rubber belting and hose, rubber packing, lace leather, &c., having been dissolved by the death of Robert H. Hartley, the business will be continued by Thomas R. Hartley and Howard Hartley, sons of Robert H. Hartley, at the old stand, No. 58 Smithfield street, under the style of Hartley Brothers.

ORDERS are coming in fairly for window glass, and the new list is well maintained. Most of the furnaces are in operation, stocks having run down very low. The late ruinous discounts have brought a number of firms and companies to grief in different sections of the country, and it is hoped that good sense will allow those concerns that have weathered the storm some chance to live. Both buyer and seller are interested in their success.

THE Chicago Bridge Company have the contract for erecting the bridge across the Monongahela, at the "Point"—the piers of which are pretty well towards completion—but Pittsburgh firms will make nearly all the iron work. Graff, Bennett & Co. are now rolling the iron bars for the large links of the main chains, and the Locomotive Works in Allegheny will make the links. The latter works are doing the bulk of the iron work, including the wrought iron tower, 100 feet high, over which the chain will pass.

MESSRS. REESE, GRAFF & WOODS' business in the horse shoe line is vastly increased. In addition to the winter trade they have booked some large orders to be shipped as soon as ready to parties who are stocking up for next fall trade. This seems to indicate an upward tendency in the prospects of future business. Their trade in iron shingle strips (or bands) is also increasing materially, indicating an improvement in the lumber trade. They own the patent for the shingle strips for the United States. They have been running only ten puddling furnaces during the past ten months, but in consequence of the large demand now being made for goods of their manufacture, they have started all their furnaces, and are now running full, single turn. They are turning out some excellent steel hoops for oil barrels.

THE Eagle Iron works are running single-turn; the new end of Painter & Sons' mill is running double-turn; both of Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mills are running double-turn; Sligo mill, single-turn; Dilworth, Porter & Co.'s mill single-turn, except spike machines, which are running double-turn; Byers & McCullough's mill, single-turn; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' lower works is running double turn, part of the upper works is running double and part single turn; Lloyd & Black's mill, single-turn; Brown & Co., double-turn; Zug & Co., suspended; Shoenberger & Co., double-turn; Reese, Graff & Woods, single-turn; Union Mills, Carnegie Brothers & Co., double; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., single; Spang, Chalfant & Co., single; Lindsay & McCutcheon, double; Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company, double.

STATE NEWS.

WILLIAM WHIPPER, a colored man, residing in Columbia, Lancaster county, died last week, and left an estate valued at over $300,000.

A YOUNG LADY of Coatesville was bitten by a mad dog some time since, and on Tuesday last had an attack of hydrophobia. No hope is entertained of her recovery.

THERE was a case of Sabbath-breaking before a justice in Tidioute the other day, during which it became necessary to give the defendant a reputation for righteousness. A witness swore that he knew him to cut his cat's tail off because he caught her playing with it on Sunday. Verdict for defendant.

ON Saturday Mrs. Caroline Coffeen, an aged lady of Conneaut township, was found by her husband lying in a cellar drain, face downward in a pool of mud and water, dead. The old lady had gone out a few minutes before to clear the drain of some obstructions, and, it is supposed, fell in the drain in the manner indicated, from a stroke of paralysis.

CONNEAUT LAKE was fairly alive with wild geese last Friday night. The Lake was made a stopping place only for the night, all leaving early in the morning. Several large flocks passed over the town, bound north, on Saturday morning, their peculiar cry attracting general attention. Old residents in the vicinity of the Lake cannot recall a similar instance when so many geese were seen there.

MR. ANDREW WOODS, an aged citizen of Rochester got a large splinter in his hand while working about some timber at the river, a few days ago, and after removing the splinter he stuck his hand in ice cold water to stop the flow of blood and in doing so he caught cold in the wound. Inflamation ensued and the unfortunate man died of lockjaw shortly after.

ABOUT six months ago Petrolia received an addition to its population of a man and his wife, concerning the former of whom a spicy sensation has just been developed. Two days since he received a telegram over a fictitious signature requesting his presence at Parker on the first train, on which he took passage accordingly. To his surprise, if not positive consternation, he was met by a woman who claimed him as her lawful husband and brought two children to confirm her assertion. The fellow acknowledged the corn and sent a message to wife No. 2, giving particulars of his former marriage. No further action has yet been taken by either of the wives, both of whom the ambitious imitator of Brigham Young professes his willingness to support. The case has made a lively flutter around Petrolia, and people are waiting impatiently to see what the injured women propose to do about it.

HALF CONFESSIONS.

Who it is I met at eve,
With winsome face and simple dress,
Who it is I'd never leave,
I will not tell, but you may guess.

Who it is that whispers low,
With glances shy that *look* a yes,
Who it is that says not no,
I will not tell, but you may guess.

Who it is with blushing cheek
And tell-tale eyes that still confess
Love for me she will not speak,
I will not tell, but you may guess.

Who it is that lets me kiss
Her snow-drop hand, her golden tress,
Who it is makes all my bliss
I will not tell, but you may guess.

Who it is will be my wife
When once I win her word to bless,
Who'll be mine, my own for life,
I will not tell, but you may guess.

—*Mary Cowden Clarke.*

CHICAGO DIVORCES.

What The Court Records show.

A spasm of virtue, or it may be a fit of disgust, has induced the Chicago *Times* to go into the Court records of that city, and rake over all the divorce cases of the year 1875, publishing the names of the parties divorced, the dates of marriage and of divorce, and the cause for which the decree was asked. The formidable length of the list shows conclusively that Chicago does not belie its character as the matrimonial Mecca, to which the discontented of every quarter make pilgrimages in order to be rid of their bonds. The proverbial ease with which the conjugal knot can be untied by a Chicago Court, and the cheapness of the operation, have rendered Chicago a favorite resort for this purpose, and justified the allegations often made of most disgraceful maladministration in this department of injustice. Of the 526 cases which were brought before the courts, 258 were Chicago marriages and 268 were of persons whose marriages had been contracted elsewhere. Thus more than half the divorces granted in Chicago were decreed to persons who made their stay in that city merely temporary, in order that they might have an excuse to come before the courts with their complaints and prayers for relief. The causes for which divorce was asked were very few in number. There was 174 cases of desertion, 157 of cruelty, 111 of adultery, 68 of drunkeness, and several not classified.

Religious Exercises.

She was a lady named Magruder, and somewhat strict in reference to family morals. Indeed, while Mr. Magruder was a good man, and endeavored to discharge his duties as a parent with propriety, yet his views as to what really was proper often ran counter to the views entertained on the same subject by his wife, and she had spunk. These differences on a certain occasion are thus described by a mutual friend:

"I called at Magruder's the other morning on my way down town, and as I knew them well, I entered the side door without knocking. I was shocked to find Mr. Magruder prostrate on the floor, while Mrs. Magruder sat on his chest, and rumpled among his hair as she bumped his head on the boards and scolded him vigorously. They rose when I came in, and Magruder, as he wiped the blood from his nose, tried to pretend it was only a joke. But Mrs. Magruder interrupted him:

"'Joke! joke! I should think not. I was giving him a dressing down. You wanted to have family prayers before breakfast, and I was determined to have them afterward; and, as he threw the Bible at me, and hit Mary Jane with the hymn-book, I soused down on him. If I can't rule this house, I'll know why. Pick up them Scriptures, and have prayers! You hear me, Magruder? It's more trouble regulatin' the piety of this family than runnin' a saw mill. Mary Jane, give your pa that hymn-book.'

"I left before the exercises began."—*Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine for April.*

The Causes of Pecuniary Credulity

Money, like house-building and religion, is a thing everybody feels competent to form an opinion on; and when everybody feels competent, the first ordinary guaranty against folly, the instinctive desire for a leader or guide, ceases to operate. The lender chuckles to himself at his own cuteness in finding an investment which yields so much, or a borrower who offers such pleasant terms, or a security so completely "out of the way of business," a phrase which for some people has a positive charm, that is not altogether unknown to those who borrow of them.

"A banker," said a borrower, in the writer's hearing, "would not look at the security, because it could not be sold by auction, but *you* will see how good it is," and the argument constantly finds acceptance. The lender's *amour propre* is, in fact, soothed, instead of his pecuniary caution being startled. That has been satisfied by the fact that the borrower only offers five per centum. "I am only getting five per centum," says the lender to his friends, and feels that low interest is proof in itself of good security, a superstition which constantly affects the kind of men who regulate their conduct by maxims, and do not thoroughly understand them.

Mrs. Gaines.

A Washington correspondent has been having a talk with the perennial Mrs. Gaines, who still lingers on the stage at the Capital. The lady was encountered while making her round of calls in a tasteful costume which diminished the look of age amazingly. Its color was violet, with pale lavender pipings, and it seemed impossible that seventy years could have passed before those wonderful eyes. The great brown iris is just rimmed at the edge with the faintest line of gray, and the pupil looks what it really is, only a portal for sunbeams to enter, for Mrs. Gaines has no fancy for the dark side of life, no disposition to tarry in shadow. No one ever sees her without a bonnet, and the fluffy crimps which show in front and the coil at the back of the head don't seem to be indigenous to the scalp of the wearer. She glories in fighting what she terms her "great moral battle," declares she might long ago have won her claim had she been willing to tamper with justice, and her hatred of Mr. Cushing is something amusing in its energetic expression.

The Oldest Reporter.

An old gentleman with white hair attended the Moody and Sankey meetings at the New York Hippodrome lately, and, for want of a better seat, took a place at the reporters' table. The reporters were about to request his withdrawal, when he said: "I feel entitled to a place here, because I am the oldest reporter in New York." The old man was Thurlow Weed.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Hall, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

FOR CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d&s

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

LIME—200 BBLS. FRESH CLEVELAND White Lime; 100 bbls Eastern White Lime, just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

The Astors Wealth Viewed From an English Standpoint.

An article in *Chambers's Journal*, entitled "The Story of the Astors," closes in this wise:

It seems to be understood that the representative of the late Mr. Astor has inherited property to the value of ten millions sterling. There are rich men in Great Britain, but we fancy none can come up to this. What any one can rationally do with such enormous wealth would be difficult to say. To disperse it in an extravagant style of living would be a crime, the height of folly. To give away large sums in charitable donations might have a pauperizing tendency, and do more harm than good. Much could certainly be done to public advantage in the sanitary improvement of cities, in helping educational movements, in founding libraries where they are likely to be appreciated, in measures for civilizing countries still in a state of semi-barbarism, and in well-conceived scientific enterprises beyond the reach of ordinary appliances. The very thought of ten millions being accumulated in the course of two generations creates a degree of wonder. Suppose that the sum is not to end there, but to go on accumulating at the same ratio, during a third and fourth generation, the result becomes a little overwhelming. Meanwhile, without going into speculations as to the future, we may hope that a decently good use will be made of the colossal fortune founded by John Jacob Astor, who, at the outset of life, as we have seen, was nothing more than a poor boy in the village of Waldorf.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

STOCK ALWAYS FRESH, COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE,

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

At $1.15 per yard, all the desirable shades in
COLORED SILKS,
Myrtle Green, Navy Blue, Prune, Plum and a very fine assortment of Browns, &c., usually sold at $1.25.

BLACK SILKS,
Made expressly for and imported directly by ourselves, a special bargain. This department receiving especial attention, great care is always taken in the selection of our Silks, as regards colors and durability of wear; rapid sales at a small margin, allowing us at all times to offer

NEW AND FRESH
Goods. A very fine line of Checked and Striped Silks; new assortment of Mourning Silks; all the new and delicate shades for evening and party wear. Special bargains in all lines of Silks.
A complete new Spring assortment of low, medium and fine

DRESS GOODS,
At special low prices. The latest attractions in Plain, Plaid and Figured Dress Goods.
At 75c, New Spring

CASHMERE PLAIDS,
Worth $1.25. A large variety of new Spring Goods, extra good value, at
12, 15 AND 18 3-4 CTS.
Per yard.
The very best possible value in our
BLACK GOODS
Department: Cashmeres, Alpacas, Mohairs, Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Crepe Cloths, &c.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

A large and very fine assortment of new
SHAWLS FOR SPRING.
New Striped Shawls, new Check Shawls, and special low prices on a new line of Black Thibet Shawls and Broche Shawls. Having still further increased our facilities for manufacturing in our
DRESS-MAKING
Department, we are making, in latest Paris styles, a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Black and Colored Suits, in newest materials,
TRIMMED AND MADE
In latest and most fashionable styles, at very low prices. Complete stock of Ladies' and Misses'
FANCY SKIRTS,
Of all kinds. A full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Merino
UNDERWEAR, &c.
Bargains in Gents', Youths' and Boys' Ready-made
CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, &c., at lowest prices. Extra good value in
CLOTH, CASSIMERE,
Jeans, &c., and special good value in a very fine line of New Spring Cassimeres,
AT 75c AND $1.00.
Extra good value in all grades.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

ATTRACTIVE,

SEMPLE'S,

PENNSYLVANIA.

Complete new assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Plain and Fancy
HOSIERY,
Nearly all of our own importation, at very low prices. A very fine line of Gents'
FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description. Plain Fine White Dress Shirts, Fancy Percale and Calico Shirts, Cheviot Shirts, &c. New and fresh stock of Gents' Scarfs and Neckties, latest novelties. New arrivals of Ladies' and Misses' new
SPRING HATS
And Bonnets. A beautiful variety of New Spring Flowers,
NEW RIBBONS
In newest shades, new Hat Ornaments, &c. We would invite special attention to our new assortment and line of Black and Colored
KID GLOVES,
Especially to our Glove at $1.25, imported by ourselves, bearing our own trade-mark, and which already have made such a success, and every day gaining in popularity, as they are extra good value. New Dress
TRIMMINGS,
New Cashmere Laces, New Cashmere
LACE GOODS.
At 5c, Black and White CLARK'S "O. N. T." COTTON.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

At 5c, good Fast Colored Calicos. At 6¼c, best makes Fast Colored
CALICOS.
At 6¼c, large variety of best makes Shirting Calicos. At 10c, the Lonsdale Shirting Muslins. At 12½c, the Wamsutta Shirting
MUSLINS.
At 12½c, full 5-4 Pillow Case Muslins. Best possible value in Sheeting Muslins, all widths; Linen and Twilled Sheetings, fine Cambric Muslins, &c. Special low prices in Bleached and Unbleached
TABLE DAMASKS,
Loom Table Linens, Turkey Red Tablings, &c. A full line of Bleached, Unbleached and Brown All-Linen
TABLE CLOTHS,
In patterns, at a bargain. Pink, Red, Green, Buff and White Damask Table Cloths, all sizes, very low.
NAPKINS,
In all colors to match. A full line of all numbers in Irish Shirting and Fronting
LINENS,
At low prices. Beautiful variety of New Spring
PERCALES, CHINTZES,
Medium and Dark Calicos, &c., &c.
NOTE.—All Linen Goods and Foreign Goods in this Department being imported directly by ourselves, many intermediate costs are saved to purchasers, and extra good value in all goods for the money.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

ATTRACTIVE,

SEMPLE'S,

PENNSYLVANIA.

Complete new assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Plain and Fancy
HOSIERY,
Nearly all of our own importation, at very low prices. A very fine line of Gents'
FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description. Plain Fine White Dress Shirts, Fancy Percale and Calico Shirts, Cheviot Shirts, &c. New and fresh stock of Gents' Scarfs and Neckties, latest novelties. New arrivals of Ladies' and Misses' new
SPRING HATS
And Bonnets. A beautiful variety of New Spring Flowers,
NEW RIBBONS
In newest shades, new Hat Ornaments, &c. We would invite special attention to our new assortment and line of Black and Colored
KID GLOVES,
Especially to our Glove at $1.25, imported by ourselves, bearing our own trade-mark, and which already have made such a success, and every day gaining in popularity, as they are extra good value. New Dress
TRIMMINGS,
New Cashmere Laces, New Cashmere
LACE GOODS.
At 5c, Black and White CLARK'S "O. N. T." COTTON.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Invite the attention of Housekeepers to the following lines of goods:
WHITE TABLE DAMASKS, from 75c per yard up to finest qualities. Plain White Damask Table Cloths,
FRINGED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in plain white, also with Colored Borders. Napkins to match.
TURKEY RED TABLE COVERING in New Patterns.
FRINGED TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS, 2 to 4 yard length. Napkins to match.
FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS in Drab, Tan and Green, with contrasting Borders. Napkins to match.
DAMASK NAPKINS, good value, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 per dozen and up.
DINNER NAPKINS, full ¾ yard, in new patterns.
FRINGED NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
BARGAINS IN HUCK TOWELS.
One lot at $3 per doz., worth $3.50 per doz.
One lot at $2.50 per doz., worth $4.50 per doz.
One lot at $4.75 per doz., worth $5.50 per doz.
Bargains in Fine Towels, slightly soiled.
Fish-scaled Turkish Bath Towels.
Heavy Barnsley and Plain Crash Towelings.
Barred and Plain Linen Glass Cloths.
Turkish Wash Cloths.
Marseilles Bed Spreads.
Antique, Applique and Nottingham Lace Tidies and Toilet Mats, Square, Oblong, Round and Oval, in all sizes.
Piqué Toilet Sets.
Linen and Muslin Pillow and Sheet Shams.
Applique Lace Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams.

NEW SPRING GOODS
NOW OPENING
In Every Department of Our
Retail Stores.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE.

A. HARTUPEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Settings, Fire Ends and Furnaces, &c.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
OFFICE,
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 340 REBECCA STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

GAS FIXTURES.

We are just receiving our Spring stock of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.,
Which cannot be excelled this side of the mountains, which we are selling
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At prices to suit the times.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
No. 147 Wood Street.

PACKING
BOXES
MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF
BILL STUFF
ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.
WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.
G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,
29th and Liberty Streets.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

PLASTER—100 BBLS. BEST EASTERN Calcined Plaster; 50 bbls Sand Plaster, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.
March 4, 1876.

Feb. 24th, '76.

COCHRAN, M'LEAN & CO.
BROADWAY,
Grand and Crosby Streets,
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Respectfully call the attention of their friends generally, and buyers about to visit New York, to their stock of
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Woolens, Hosiery, &c., &c.,
And ask that buyers will examine the same before purchasing elsewhere.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for 2 years,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 17, 1876.

A moderate run of business was the feature of the day yesterday at the banks, the stormy character of the morning serving to impede the general operations of business. Loans continue to be made on easy terms, and the indications are that the first of April settlements may pass very easily. A better feeling is again obtaining in business and financial circles, and we feel quite confident that the spring will develop great improvement in business activity. Our banks are accommodating all borrowers with good credits at very moderate rates, and there is enough activity in current business to develop a fair degree of ease in collections.

The investigation into our late bond factory is progressing very slow, with no result so far.

It is the avoved belief of a good many of the best business men and citizens that nothing better could happen for the true interests of the community than to have the borrowing power of the Government taken away. It is the soundest finance for Governments, as it is for individuals, to pay as they go. The mortgaging of all the private property in the country by Federal, State, county and municipal bonds and certificates of indebtedness issued in endless succession has gone too far already. It is in reality a power of confiscation, and the worst of it is that this power to confiscate property resides in the hands of those who own little or none of it.

The recent inquiry propounded to the United States Treasurer by Representative Hewitt, of New York, as to whether when a bank sends in a given amount of notes, its own issue and others, with a view to reclaim the tonds deposited in the Treasury to secure them, the notes so sent in are treated by the Treasury as ordinary receipts and are paid out again in course of business for current expenses or are set apart as a fund by themselves, to redeem the notes of the bank as they may be presented, has elicited the following answer: The legal tenders so received are kept in a fund by themselves for the specific purpose for which they are received, and they do not go into general circulation except as the notes which they are kept to redeem are presented and destroyed. There is, therefore, a real contraction of the circulation by the amounts of greenbacks paid in for the redemption of notes.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has just decided an important commercial question in a case where the seller of a bill of goods was induced to accept in payment the note of an insolvent, known by the buyer at the time to be so. It was alleged by the defendant that the note was received after full inquiry by the plaintiff, and that the latter had the same opportunity for ascertaining the pecuniary responsibility of the insolvent as he himself had. The jury, however, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and the Supreme Court, in overruling exceptions, declares that "it is not necessary that the false representations should be the sole cause for which the plaintiffs parted with their property."

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 72 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114½	5-20's 1865-coupons	121½
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122½	10-40's, Reg	118½
" 1881, all called	120¾	10-40's, Coupon	119
" 1865	118¾	New 5 per cents	113½
" 1867 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	118½
5-20's 1867	117¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen. cr. div.	113¾	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾
Erie	20¾	Union Pacific	66
Reading	103½	Tol., Wab. & Wabash	8
C. C. & I. C.	4¾	Harlem	143
St. Paul	43¾	Adams Express	105
Do. Pref	82	American Express	62
Michigan Southern	64¾	U. S. Express	73
Do. Central	64¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	86
North Western Com	45	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref.	64	Fort Wayne	133½
Rock Island	118½	Hannibal & St. Jos	18½
Clev. & Pitts	86¾	Ontario	9
Pacific Mail	22¾	Iron Mountain	25¾
Western Union Tel.	68¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

F. R. R. (s)	48¼	Com. Trans (B)	48¾
Del. (s)	84½	Empire Do	34¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	141	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B)	100
Oil Creek (s)	14½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	85
Lehigh Valley (s)	61¾	North Pacific bonds	55
A. V. R. R. Incomes—sales			55

NEW YORK, March 16, 1876.

Money 4@5, closing at 3; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $221,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $55,000. The clearings were $20,000. Sterling was strong at 486¼@489¼. Gold opened at 114¾ and closed at 114¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 5. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were dull. State securities were quiet. Stocks opened irregular, with frequent fluctuations in leading shares. At the close the market was weak and lower. Western Union fell off from 69¾ to 68¾. Union Pacific from 67¾ to 65¾, Lake Shore from 64¾ to 64¾, Pacific Mail from 23¼ to 23, Erie from 20¾ to 20¾, St. Paul from 43¾ to 43¾, Ohios from 21 to 20¾, and Michigan Central from 65¾ to 64¾. The transactions aggregated 217,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Pacific Mail, 77,000 Western Union, 19,000 St. Pauls, 32,000 Erie, and 37,000 Lake Shores.

Governments — United States Coupons 1881, 122½; 5-20s '65, 118½; do. new, 119½; do. '67, 121¾; do. '68, 123½; new 5s, 118 1-2; 10-40s, 118¾; do. coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds—Tennessees old, 43; do. preferred, 41; Virginia new, 34; do. old, 35; Missouri 6s, 103 1-2.

Stocks — Western Union Telegraph Company, 68; Pacific Mail, 23½; Adams Express, 106½; Fargo Express, 86; American Express, 63; United States Express, 74; New York Central, 113¾; Erie, 20 1-4; do. preferred, 36; Harlem, 142½; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 64¾; Union Pacific, 65¾; Lake Shore, 64 1-4; Illinois Central, 105; Pittsburgh, 96½; Northwestern common, 43 1-4; do. preferred, 64; Rock Island, 118¾; New Jersey Central, 107 1-4; St. Paul, 43 1-4; do. preferred, 82; Wabash, 3 1-4; do. preferred, 9 1-4; Terre Haute, 4½; do. preferred, 18; Fort Wayne, 103½; Chicago & Alton, 105; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 20½; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18½; Delaware & Lackawana, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18 1-4; Central Pacific, 108; Union, 105½; grant, 103½; Panama, 34; Mariposa, 9½; do. preferred, 9½; Missouri Pacific, 114½.

LONDON, March 16.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on bal ance to-day was £11,000. The bullion in the bank increased £395,000 the past week. The proportion of reserve to liability is 42 per cent. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3⅞ per cent., or ½ below the Bank of England. Consols: money, 94 5-16; account, 94 7-16; 5-20s '65, 105¾; do '67, 108; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 104; Erie, 18¾; do preferred 29.

PARIS, March 16.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 14,932,000f the past week. Rentes, 66f 15c.

FRANKFORT, March 16.—U. S. new 5s, 101 5-8.

Chicago Lumber Market.

Continues moderately active and steady. It is understood that the logging season is about over at Muskegon, many of the camps having been broken up. The result is not known. Some think that about two-thirds of a crop of logs have been hauled to the streams in that district, but it is considered doubtful if all these logs can be run down to the mills, as much of the lumbering has been done high up on the shallow streams and rivulets, and it is feared there will not be water enough to float all the logs to the main rivers. Quotations:

First and second clear	$40 00a
Third clear—1 inch	33 00a35 00
Third clear—thick	33 00a36 00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30 00a32 00
Clear siding—first and second	15 00a
First common siding	16 00a
Flooring—first common—dressed	28 00a30 00
Flooring—second common—dressed	24 00a25 00
Box boards—A	35 00a
Box boards—B	25 00a
A stock boards—10 and 12 inch	33 00a35 00
B stock boards	23 00a25 00
C stock boards	15 00a16 00
Fencing	$12 00
Common lumber—1s feet and under	11 50a12 00
Joists and scantling—20 to 24 ft	12 00a13 00
Lath	1 75a 2 00
A shingles	2 85a 2 90
Shingles on track	2 50a 2 62½

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

J. Reaney & Co	2	W. J. Hammond & Co	4
Nimick & Co	5	Lewis O. & F.	1
Total			

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Lewis O. & F.	3	Laughlin & Co	7
Isabella Fur.	13	Graff, B. & Co	4
Nimick & Co	2	E. T. Steel Co	2
Hhillips N. & Co	1		
Total			37

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co	9	Soho Furnace	10
Isabella Fur.	6	Lewis O. & F.	1
Lucy Fur Co	1	Phillips N. & Co	2
W. Clark & Co	1	Chess S. & Co	5
Total			36

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 16, 1876.

The grain and produce markets continue quiet, and while there is a fair business in the aggregate, the inquiry is chiefly to supply immediate wants, as there appears to be a general determination in all branches of business not to carry any more stock than is absolutely necessary. The most noticeable feature in produce is a scarcity of prime Butter, and an oversupply of Eggs. The grocery trade is picking up somewhat, but there is still room for improvement. There is a fair demand for the Hog products, with no quotable change in prices for several days. A few weeks of dry weather, drying up the roads, would probably do as much as anything else in stimulating general business.

APPLES—The receipts although not large, are sufficient to keep up the supply, and prices are easy although still maintained; we continue to quote at $1 50@4 50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75c ₱ gal.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—In a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3a3½c; Refined do., (50 per cent.) 3¾a4c; Pearl ash, 7½a8; Potash, 7c; Nitrate Soda, 3¾a4c; Manganese, 6¾@7; Alkali, 3c; Flour Spar, 2a2½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₱ bbl to the city and ₱ to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

BEANS—There is an increasing demand but no change in prices; sales of prime Navies at $1,15a1,25 ₱ bushel.

BROOMS—Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$2,00
No 3 Hurl	2,25
No 4 Hurl Parlor, or Saturday	3,00
No 5 Hurl	3,25
No 6 Hurl	3,50
No 3 carpet	3,75
No 4 carpet	4,00
Fancy Parlor	4,25
Stock Braid (58)	3,00
Stock Braid (48)	2,75
Whisks, 8, 8 and 10 inch	1,25a1,75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1,00a1,50 "

BUTTER—The supply of prime table Butter continues light, scarcely equal to meet present wants, and prices still tending upward; sales have been made within the past day or two at 35a37c for strictly prime and choice; but these are regarded as extreme rates and are not likely to be maintained very long. Medium to good quotable at 28a32c and common to fair 20a25c. The eastern markets, like our own, are reported firm for good stock.

CHEESE—There is a very fair demand, but prices remain unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 13¼a14c; do New York, 14½a15c. A New York paper of Wednesday says: Arrivals have exceeded expectations, Wisconsin and Western cheese coming in freely. As there was no London steamer last week, shipments were lighter. The London steamer for this week has nearly 15,000 boxes engaged, so that shipments for the present must be large. There is more demand for good useful cheese, such as sells at 10a12½c. Prices continue steady, with a not very active trade. The tone of the market remains firm. Sales, 4,000 boxes, to ship, at 12a14c; 700 boxes fine at 14c; 600 do, at 13¾c, and 300 boxes good Western at 12c.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and held firmly at full prices—$13a15 ₱ bbl.

CANNED GOODS—Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 ₱ Blackberries	$2 50	2 ₱ Bartlett Pears	$3 00
2 ₱ Blueberries	2 00	2 ₱ Common Pears	2 00
2 ₱ White Cherries	2 75	2 ₱ Fine Apple	2 00
2 ₱ Red Cherries	2 00	2 ₱ Quinces	2 00
2 ₱ Gooseberries	1 50	2 ₱ Raspberries	2 75
2 ₱ Green Gages	3 00	2 ₱ Strawberries	2 00
2 ₱ Egg Plums	3 00	2 ₱ Lima Beans	2 00
2 ₱ Damson Plums	2 50	2 ₱ String Beans	1 50
2 ₱ Peaches	1 75	2 ₱ Winslow's Corn	2 25
2 ₱ Peaches	2 25	2 ₱ Peas	2 25
3 ₱ pie Peaches	1 60	3 ₱ Tomatoes	1 65

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, but dealers are hopeful that there will be an increased demand within the next week or two. Apples quoted at 3½ asc ₱ lb for Southern and 9a11c for York State. Peaches—prime old halves, 11¼a12c, and 15a20c for peeled. Blackberries, 11a11c. Prime Cherries, 25a 26c; unpitted very dull—nominal at 6a7c.

EGGS—The receipts have slacked up somewhat, and dealers have come to the conclusion that the market has about touched bottom; 14c may still be regarded as the ruling price, although some dealers reported that they had sold as low as 13c.

FISH—There is an increasing demand, as there always is at this season of the year, and there have been some changes in prices recently. Our list has been carefully revised and corrected, as follows:

Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel		$22 00 ₱ bbl	
No 1 do do		22 00	do
Ex No 1 Shore do		28 00	do
No 1 Shore do		25 00	do
Ex No 1 Bay do		20 00	do
No 1 Bay do		18 00	do
No 2 Shore do		16 00	do
Large No 2 do		12 00	do
Split Labrador Herring		$8a9 00	do
Split Shore Herring		4 25a 6 50	do
Whitefish		5 75 ₱ hf bbl	
Lake Herring		3 75	₱ do
Large Georges Codfish		6½c	₱ lb
Medium do do		6	do
Boneless Codfish		7	do
Halibut		12	do
No 1 Herring		40c	₱ box
Scaled do		50c	do
Smoked Bloater Herring		$1 75	do

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and presents no important features deserving of special notice. We continue the spring wheat flours, $6,25 a6,75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,30a7; amber, $7,00a7,50; fancy white wheat brands, $8a9. Rye flour, $4,75a5. Buckwheat Flour, very dull, 1a1½c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—Coffee has weakened again, the latest advices from Rio and Santos being unfavorable, and, misgivings, we imagine, have discovered ere this that putting up prices is uphill work, in the face of the largest visible supply for many years. Sugars are reported steady, with a fair demand, and the same is true of New Orleans Molasses.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5½@6¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9@9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8@9
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	22½	R. Rio, ib pkgs	27
Prime Rio	22¼@23	R. Rio, bbls	24@25
Good Rio	20¾@21½	Beasted Java	38 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 7
L. Raisins, per box	3 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currents, per lb	8		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue to rule very quiet, and, in a general way, are devoid of anything particularly new or important. Dealers, in addition to reporting business very dull, complain that there is little or no margin for profit, also that collections are unsatisfactory. Good to prime Ohio and Indiana red Wheat is still quotable at $1,30a1,35. Millers are said to give quoted rates, in consequence of the low price of flour, yet they cannot help themselves. The Oat market is easy at former quotations; mixed, 33a40c; white, 41a42c. Shelled Corn is in very limited supply, and with considerable inquiry prices are higher; mixed, on track, 46a 50c; yellow, 52a55c. Ear Corn is in fair supply but firmer; quotable at 42a45c on wharf and track. Rye quiet at 80a82c. Little or nothing doing in Barley.

HAY—Baled continues very dull, with more offering than there is a demand for; upland prairie quoted at $9a12; timothy, $15a17, according to quality and condition. Loose from country wagons, $13 a20.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6¼a 7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¼a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8 a 9
Green Salted Calf	9 a11
Green Butcher Cows	4
Green Butcher Steers, light	5
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	6
Green Butcher Calf	10

HOMINY—Quiet and unchanged; quotable a $3,75 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $4a4,25 in a small way.

LEATHER—General trade is rather quiet in this article. Harness in fair demand. Upper very dull. Calf slow. Rough Leather of choice quality scarce. Red Sole unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0,31@ 0,39
Oak Sole, city	0,36@ 0,45
Hemlock Sole, B. A. heavy and mid	0,25@ 0,30
Red Sole, Oronoco	0,28@ 0,31
Red Sole, good dgd	0,25@ 0,26
Oak, Rough	0,24@ 0,27
Harness, city oak	0,36@ 0,38
Harness, country	0,30@ 0,32
Harness, No. 2 and common	0,28@ 0,32
Fair Skirting	0,40@ 0,43
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	$4,50@5,00
Best Leather	0,46@ 0,48
Finished Calf	0,90@ 1,25
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0,18@ 0,22
Finished Kips	0,50@ 0,90

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, but the inquiry is mostly for small lots, and there has been no change in prices. Bran $14,00a15 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $22a23, as to quality.

ONIONS—Sales at $1,90a2,50 ₱ bbl, according to quality. Onion Sets in good supply and dull; $1,50 a3 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts continue light and the market is firmer; sales from store, in a jobbing way, at 75a80c.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand, but no recent change in prices of any consequence. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	Short Cut	23,25
Sugar Cured, old	15	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14
Do. half barrels	14½	B'fast Bacon, S. C	14½
Do. buckets	15	Dried Beef, Ex. Sm'd	15
Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Do. 5 lb do	16¾	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Do. 3 lb pails	17¾	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Do. 5 lb do	17¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Ham Sausage	9	Ham Sausage	9
Pig's Feet, in kegs	$1,85	Pig's Feet, in kegs	$1,85
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22,25	Do. do. ½ bbls	$12,75
Family Mess Pork	23,25@	Do. do. bbls	—

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13a14c ₱ lb; live do., 50a60c ₱ pair; dressed Turkeys, 16a17c.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover seed scarce and higher, although there is not much demand for it; ₱ 2,25a2,50 ₱ bushel; Timothy seed easy at $2,50a2,75.

WINDOW GLASS—There is a fair trade, and the new card and discounts, it is said, are generally adhered to; we continue to quote at 40 & 10 off Pittsburgh list, which we annex as follows:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

Quality.	Dol.	Quality.	Dol.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$3 75	8 by 10 to 10 by 12	$4 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	4 25	10 by 12 to 10 by 14	4 75
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 50	10 by 15 to 12 by 15	5 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 75	12 by 16 to 14 by 22	5 50
10 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	15 by 22 to 18 by 22	6 00
10 by 18 to 14 by 22		16 by 22 to 18 by 22	6 50
10 by 18 to 16 by 22		18 by 22 to 18 by 24	7 00
10 by 20 to 16 by 22		18 by 26 to 24 by 30	7 50
16 by 24 to 24 by 30		26 by 36 to 26 by 44	9 00
24 by 26 to 24 by 36		26 by 38 to 30 by 36	9 00
24 by 30 to 30 by 36		30 by 32 to 30 by 54	
30 by 36 to 34 by 60		30 by 38 to 34 by 60	
30 by 40 to 34 by 60		30 by 42 to 34 by 60	
30 by 44 to 40 by 60			

All sizes over 82 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inch's bracket.

WOODEN WARE—The advance in the card rates by manufacturers, to which reference was made in these columns several weeks ago, is still maintained.

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No. 3 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	1 80
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 16
Globe Washboards ₱ box (patented)	2 75
Clinton do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₱ box	90cts@1,25

WHITE LEAD—At a meeting of the Western manufacturers, held at Cincinnati on the 9th inst., the price of strictly pure, in assorted kegs, was advanced to 10¾c ₱ lb by the ton; in 25 lb tin cans, 11¼c; in 12½ lb tin cans, 12c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 16, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	111 cars.	— cars.	12 cars.	11 cars.
Saturday	16 "	7 "	17 "	10 "
Sunday	48 "	6 "	17 "	10 "
Monday	14 "	13 "	6 "	1 "
Tuesday	18 "	25 "	12 "	24 "
Wednesday	— "	35 "	12 "	15 "
Thursday	18 "	29 "	4 "	3 "
Total	225 "	109 "	64 "	66 "
Last week	222 "	109 "	71 "	73 "

CATTLE.

While the run of yard cattle continues light there is no falling off in the run of through stock, hence there are not as many cattle wanted as there would otherwise be; in a word, Morris & Co. and a few other large western shippers appear determined, if possible, to monopolize the business. A good many of these through cattle are now being sent to Philadelphia as well as New York, and our trade with the former point has been very much curtailed in consequence. Until quite recently Philadelphia buyers bought from 75 to 100 cars here per week—this week they bought but 35 cars, being unable to dispose of any more in consequence of these through cattle to which reference has been made. We had a very light supply of yard or market cattle this week, but little over 100 cars, yet there were only about 70 cars sold, notwithstanding prices were down as low as they have been at any time this year, rendering it necessary to ship a number on in first hands. Nearly every bullock sold, there is reason to believe, lost money for its owner—some of them a good deal of it, yet there was no life in the business, and we do not suppose that those who are buying to ship east have done any better recently than those who are shipping here from the west. In not a few instances cattle have been sold here during the past few weeks for less than they cost at home in the west; and, on the other hand, they have been sold in the eastern markets at about what they cost here, if not less. How the large through shippers are able to stand it we cannot explain, unless they have lower rates of freight than the ordinary shippers.

The advices from New York, Baltimore and Chicago are a little more encouraging, but they did not appear to have any influence upon the market—most of the buyers appeared to have about all they wanted to-day, and it looks as if the most of the cattle remaining unsold would have to go on in first hands. Operators generally reported the market this week as having been one of the worst this year, both as regards demand and prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,500 steers	5,50a5,60
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,15a5,25
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,60a4,75
Stockers 900a1,000 lbs	3,25a4,00
Cows, Bulls and Stags	2,00a3,00

The following, from the New York *World*, under date of 15th, does not present a very encouraging state of affairs in that market: Butchers affirm that even at the present low prices of cattle there is no profit in the slaughtering business, and the numerous failures since January 1st, with nothing for the creditors, confirm the statement. It is also claimed by the sellers of the cattle here that the losses on the droves sold during the last week has been considerable and a few facts fully sustain such claim. A lot of 28 choice Illinois steers that averaged 1,434 lbs, purchased in Chicago a week ago at $5,25 ₱ 100 lbs, or $79,29 per head, arrived here yesterday, and changed hands at 10¼c ₱ lbs, to draw 57 lbs, so the average weight here was 1,385 lbs, the price per head was $84,71, or an advance of $9,42 per head over cost in Chicago. The freight on these cattle at 60c per 100 lbs, would be $8,80 per head, leaving a balance of $32 per head for shipping expenses, feed, yardage and commission for handling. Another lot of 35 head of Illinois steers that averaged 1,540 lbs, and cost $5,30 per 100 lbs, or $82 per head, changed hands in this market yesterday at 11¼c per lb, to dress 57 lbs to the gross cwt. The shrinkage was more than usual on this herd, the average live weight here being 1,425 lbs, and the average selling value was $94,71 per head, giving $12,71 for freight, shipping expenses, &c. The freight, at 60c per 100 lbs, would be $9,25 per head, leaving $3,43 per head for shipping expenses, feed, yardage and commission.

The arrivals continue light, but the supply keeps pretty well up with the demand and there has not been much change in prices during the past week. Yorkers have been in better demand, and an advance of 25a50c per cwt established, as compared with the close of last week, and prices to-day were about 10 cts per cwt higher than those of yesterday. The demand for Philadelphia hogs continues exceedingly light, and it is worthy of notice that this grade is not bringing any more here than is being obtained in Chicago, the highest price paid here that we are aware of, this week, was 6,40; to-day one car was sold at 9,40, whereas, our Chicago dispatch of yesterday quoted up as high as 9,75. However, there are but few wanted at current rates either here or at Chicago, as it is different for the butchers to cut the cost of the hog out of the meat, and, as might be expected, they, the butchers, are buying no more than they can possibly help.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	9,00a9,50
Prime 180a220 Yorkers	8,00a8,50
Common Yorkers	8,00a8,25
Pigs, as to quality	7,50a8,00

SHEEP.

The supply was somewhat less than that of last week, yet it was in excess of the demand, and as a consequence prices dropped from 40 to 50c per cwt. There was no demand on New York account, and several droves bought in Chicago for that market were sold here to Philadelphia buyers, as the market is nearly always bad when there is an absence of York buyers, as was the case this week. However, the receipts having been very meagre last night, and the latest advices from New York a little more encouraging, there is a better feeling, and indications were regarded as being a little brighter for the coming week, and in addition a hard market is usually followed by diminished receipts.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 100a110 lbs	6,50a6,75
Prime 90a100 lbs	6,25a6,50
Good 80a90 lbs	5,75a5,90
Fair 70a75 lbs	5,00a5,50
Common 70a75 lbs	4,50a4,75
Indianas, according to quality	4,50a6,50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 16, 1876.

The Crude market was easier and prices lower today, in consequence of the reported strike of a big well. United and Conduit certificates were quoted at $2,01¾a2,02¼; Union, $1,97½a2; outside lines, $1,87½a1,90; immediate shipment, $2,17½; barge oil, delivered here, $1,27½a1,30. Refined quiet and unchanged: Philadelphia delivery, 14¾a14¾c; on cars here, equal to about 11c. It is reported that some well known eastern operators have expressed a willingness to buy a few cargoes deliverable at Richmond, Va.

The Barrel market remains about as last quoted; city make $1,15a1,20, countries, $1,05a1,07.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant Oil Co	Warden F & Co	912
Livingston Bros	Do	159
J. A. McKee & Sons	Do	500
Total		1,562

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	March 13, 1876.	March 15, 1875.
Wheat	3,198,067	3,995,010
Corn	2,093,745	2,130,626
Oats	758,641	545,514
Rye	142,218	13,360
Barley	389,987	211,375
Total all kinds	6,540,671	6,894,885

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 115,062 bu. corn, 21,762 bu. oats, and a decrease of 22,765 bu. wheat, 4,848 bu. rye and 39,770 bu. barley.

The warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota spring wheat at 21,951 bu. No. 1 and 411,688 bu. No. 2.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1876.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,01¼ spot; $1,02¾ seller April; sales $1,06¼a1,07 seller May; closed $1,05½ seller May. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed strictly fresh 44c bid spot; 43¼c bid seller April; 47½c bid seller May. Oats dull; No. 2 34½c seller May. Barley quiet and firm; 57a57½c spot, 56 seller May. Rye dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed a little off; best prices were $22,15 spot; $22,17½a22,20 seller April; $22,42½a22,45 seller May; $22,65a22,70 seller June. Lard quiet and steady; $13,20a13,25 spot; $13,50 seller April; $13,50 seller May; $13,70 seller June. Bulk meats quiet and steady; 8¾a12a12¾c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1,04 bid: $1,04½ asked.

On call board wheat was firmer but unchanged. Corn lower; 43 5-8c April; 46 3-4 a43 7-8c May. Oats unchanged. Pork easier; about 2 1-2c lower. Lard firm and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Flour in fair demand and a shade firmer; receipts 9,000 barrels; No. 2 $3,10a3,90; surperfine western and State $4,10a4,65; common to good $4,90a5,25; good to choice $5,30a5,75; white wheat extra $5,80a7,75; extra Ohio $4,90a5,25; St. Louis $4,25a9. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal active at $2,65a3,20. Wheat in moderate demand; receipts 4,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring nominally $1,22a1,26; No. 3 do $1,15a1,15; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,34; No. 2 do $1,25a1,27; amber Pennsylvania $1,47. Rye quiet; State 82a86c; western 80a85c. Barley firm; No. 2 Bay $1,10. Malt heavy at $1,06; two-rowed State choice $1,20. Corn a shade better; receipts 14,000 bushels; mixed no grade 57½a65c; western mixed new 57½c. Oats: receipts 18,000 bush; more active and firmer; western mixed State 42a47c; white 45a51c. Hay and hops firm. Coffee quiet; jobbing 15a19c. Sugar in fair demand and unchanged. Molasses firm; New Orleans 45a 46c. Rice steady. Petroleum steady; crude 8¾c; refined 14½c. Tallow steady at 8¾a8c. Rosin quiet at $1,62½a1,65. Turpentine steady at 38c. Eggs unchanged. Pork firmer at $22,87. Beef unchanged. Cut meats: western quiet; middles quiet; long clear western 12¾a12¾c; city 13c. Lard firmer; prime steam $13,53a13,60. Butter firm; western 16a30c; State 20a35c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,09.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, March 16.—Refined petroleum 30¾f.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Cotton quiet at 6 7-16a6⅞d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 5,400 bales American. Breadstuffs firm. Ca'a. white wheat average 10s 1da10s 4d; club 10s 4da10s 9d; winter 9s 8da10s. Corn: new 26¼a26⅜s. Oats 3a3½s. Barley 3⅝s. Lard 60¾a61s. Tallow 42½s. Refined petroleum 11a11½d; spirits 8¾a9¼d. Turpentine 24½a25s. Peas 39s.

RIO JANEIRO, March 15.—Coffee market very animated, and prices advancing; good firsts 5,800a5,930 reis per ten kilos.

SANTOS, March 15.—Coffee unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm; western mixed 60¾c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; western mixed 45a48c; white 48a52c. Rye 75a80c. Provisions easier. Pork $23,00. Bulk shoulders 9c; clear rib 12¾c. Bacon shoulders 10a10¾c; clear rib 13¾a13¾c. Hams 15a16c. Butter strong and unchanged. Cheese steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1,09.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour dull at $4,85a5,75. Wheat steady at 11,05a1,25. Corn firm at 48c. Oats steady at 36a42c. Rye and barley firm and unchanged.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are partly cloudy or clearing weather, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and stationary or slight fall of temperature.

Contested Election.

Frank Salley, Jacob Ott, et al., electors of the Second election district, Twenty-seventh ward, Pittsburgh, yesterday filed a petition in the Quarter Sessions Court, stating that the last election in that district was illegally held because it was not held in the place provided by law. The law fixed the place at Adam Cook's machine shop, while the election was held in the school house. April 15th was fixed for a hearing on the petition.

Allegheny Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. In regard to an extension of time for paying the assessments on the opening of Middle alley the committee decided to report adversely. A sub-committee was appointed to prepare an ordinance extending the time for paying the assessments for the improvement of McClure avenue, Charles street and Henderson street. Ordinances were ordered for the grading and paving of Grantham street; for the grading of a portion of Stanton avenue; for the grading and paving of Spring alley; for the grading and paving of Perry street from the Troy Hill road to Williams street; for a sewer on Locust street between Beaver avenue and Manhattan street.

The State Convention.

Mr. W. B. Rodgers is the gentleman who has been very generally accepted as the man to represent Allegheny City in the State Convention. The selection is a most admirable one. Mr. Rodgers is an honored member of the Allegheny county bar, is a property owner, is no "man's man," but free from all entangling alliances, and is a gentleman of the highest personal character. His character and experience in public matters make him eminently qualified to represent the people of our sister city. We want good men in the State Convention, and the selection of such a delegate as Mr. Rodgers, will show that the party is intent on putting forward its best element,—a fact which will give increased favor in Allegheny to the work of the State Convention. We are glad to see that Allegheny Republicans fully appreciate the importance of bringing out their best material.

Hymeneal.

Last evening a pleasant hymeneal ceremony came off at the residence of ex-Protohonotary Ross, No. 31 Roberts street. The high contracting parties were Mr. Frank Robinson, a young gentleman well and favorably known in business circles, and Miss Lizzie Ross, daughter of the host, and a young lady of many charms, who have drawn around her a large circle of admiring friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. D. R. Kerr, and was followed with an evening of pleasant social intercourse, largely attended. The sincere congratulations to the happy pair,—congratulations that were as highly deserved as they were hearty and profuse. The young couple, thus entering upon the connubial journey, are deserving in negotiating it by Mr. that Dame Fortune has in store, and in extending our good wishes, we hope that their future may be as beautiful as their brightest anticipations now pictures it.

Peddling and Pea-nut Ordinances.

A meeting of the Ordinance Committee was held last evening, Dr. Kerr in the chair. A bill was ordered to be prepared and submitted to Councils, prohibiting the sale of merchandise within the city limits unless the party selling takes out a license or pays a business tax. The object is to prevent the sale of produce, &c. from cars, depots and steamboats by persons who pay neither a license fee, and who, it is claimed, therebyinjure the business of legitimate merchants. The resolution providing for the licensing of pea-nut stands was, on motion of Mr. Thomson, returned to the committee with information that as the occupancy of the side-walks by the stands is a clear violation of the law, there is, therefore, no authority for the issuance of licenses. An ordinance prohibiting these peanut and other obstructions is defective in that it provides no way for the collection of the penalty of $20. This was cured by ordering the preparation of an ordinance providing that the fine shall be collectable by summary conviction.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Suit for Damages for Crushed Affections.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, the case of Maggie Connell vs. John Blue, was taken up by Judge White. Maggie complains that John made her promises of marriage which he failed to keep, and now she wants to know if there is balm in Gilead, for her broken heart and wounded affections to the value of $5,000. Maggie is a domestic employed at a Liberty street boarding house. John, who is not so true as his name indicates, and, in fact, was delightfully misnamed when he was not green, was a boarder at the same house. Some two months after he met Maggie, viz: on July 17th, 1874, according to Maggie's allegations, he proposed marriage to her, and was accepted. He continued his attentions, and repeatedly reiterated his promise, but finally failed to fulfill it, he having married in May 1875 another young lady, Miss Lizzie Myers. John never gave Maggie any presents except his photograph, but she made him many presents of underclothing, handkerchiefs, cuffs, collars, &c. Mr. C. F. McKenna represents the plaintiff, and Wm. Reardon, Esq., the defendant. The case will probably occupy the whole of today.

A SICKENING ACCIDENT.

How a Wounded Man Passed a Night.

On Tuesday evening shortly after dark a man named Niel Coll, was walking along the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, and when near Six Mile Ferry fell through a trestle to the ground, a considerable distance below. He lay there insensible for some time—probably three or four hours—and after regaining consciousness discovered that his left leg was completely broken off at the ankle. After vainly calling for assistance he finally dragged himself to a house about one-quarter of a mile distant, and succeeded after some demur on the part of the inmates in gaining admittance, and laid on the floor in front of the fire the rest of the night without surgical attendance. It was fourteen hours in all in a terrible condition, for besides being broken, nearly all the skin had been rubbed off in his long crawl. A physician was summoned in the morning, refused to help the wretch out receiving a fee in advance. Coll's friends were notified of the accident during the day, and they brought him down to the city in a skiff, and obtained admission for him in the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second avenue. He is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Death of Adam Dorn from the Poker Thrust of Fred. Myers.

On the evening of the 29th ult., it will be remembered, Adam Dorn, while in Fred. Myers' "dive," on Third avenue, received a terrible wound in the groin by a thrust from a fire poker in the hands of Myers. On the following day, the last inst., he was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second avenue, where he received all possible care. His wound, while considered dangerous, was not considered necessarily fatal, until a day or two ago, when hemorrhage from the wound set in, and all efforts to stop it proved only temporarily effectual. At twenty minutes past one o'clock last evening Dorn died. Coroner McCallin was notified, and last evening summoned a jury, viewed the body, and adjourned the inquest until seven o'clock this evening. In the meantime a *post mortem* examination of the body will be made by Drs. Seip and McClelland, of the hospital faculty.

Myers has been held in jail to await the result of the wound. He was to have had an examination yesterday, but owing to information relative to the precarious condition of his victim, the hearing was postponed until the 27th inst. He will doubtless be held for murder, and quite likely expiate the crime upon the gallows.

EPISCOPAL PRESENTS.

Gifts of Altoona Friends to Bishop Tuigg.

The presents given to Bishop-elect Tuigg by his congregation and friends in Altoona, after the farewell sermon on Tuesday evening, were of the richest and most valuable as well as serviceable character. They embrace a complete Episcopal outfit. The crosier is accompanied with a walnut case inlaid with a golden plate bearing the following inscription: "To Rt. Rev. J. Tuigg, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa." On the crozier is the following inscription: "Presented to Rt. Rev. J. Tuigg, D. D., by his congregation in Altoona, as a token of their affection and love." The pictoral cross and chain with the same inscription has, in addition, on the back the Bishop's motto in Gothic letters: "*Sit nomen Domini benedictum*"—"May the name of the Lord be praised." On the face of the cross at the top is a figure of a dove, in the centre a small crucifix, on the left arm a spear and sponge, on the right arm the scourge and hammer, at the foot, three nails, below which is a crown of thorns. There are also a ring and amethyst stone and chrisma. The candle stick is inscribed the same as the walnut case of the crozier. Three cassocks are included, one of which is of the finest imported silk and the other two of black material. The rochet and alb are of fine lace. One of the mitres is very handsomely worked in gold, and was made especially for Bishop Tuigg by his sister, Superioress of the Holy Cross Academy, New York. The balance of the gifts are two pairs of slippers, white silk worked in gold, and red velvet with same trimming. Purple and red cinctures; red and white tunics; gloves, red, white and purple; stockings, the same colors; two berretums, purple velvet and purple silk; a handsomely bound "Pontificale;" "Ceremonial," purple and morrocco binding, and a purse containing over $500.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using **Marvin's Self-Raising** flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

THE WATER WORKS INQUIRY.

Contractor Hartupee Explains that $50,000 Loan—Controller Snodgrass Submits a Statement of the City's Accounts—What Mr. Swoope Had to Do With the Return of a Portion of the Abstracted Bonds—What the Nation Trust Company Owes the City.

The Legislative Committee met at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The array of counsel was augmented by the appearance of C. B. Smith, Esq., who represented Engineer Lowry. The first, and only witness sworn during the morning session was Mr. Andrew Hartupee, the contractor for the building of the engines, whose testimony was of very little importance, it merely going to show the circumstances attending the letting of the contract to him, and the reason why the work has been so long delayed. Upon the latter point the witness testified that as the work of building the foundations for the engines moved slowly he was in no hurry with the work on the engines, and that he had been somewhat delayed by the Engineer, who made frequent changes in the plan of the work. He described the engines, which are of the Lowry patent, and said that if he were selecting an engine he would not choose one of the pattern he was building for the city.

THAT $50,000 DIVIDEND.

Judge Mellon recurred to the statement of a witness, made on Wednesday, that $50,000 had been improperly used by Mr. Hartupee to influence the committee in letting the contract to him, and upon this point Mr. Hartupee testified as follows: Never paid a single cent to get the contract for the second pair of engines, much less $50,000; there was no money expended in this regard, neither by myself or by any one connected with my concern; it is absolutely false; there was no money paid in the first instance; I borrowed $50,000 from the Water Committee to help me through with the contract; I had expended $75,000 for metal and had been at other expenses; told the committee I would pay it back in estimates of 50 per cent. with interest; I paid it in four or five months; I have received a great deal of abuse about that money, and it was unfortunate that I borrowed it; got the money two months after I received the contract; had purchased 2,200 tons of metal at $43, $44 and $45 per ton; my cash books show that the $50,000 was used in my business, and to whom it was paid; used it in bills notes; placed $40,000 in the hands of Dr. Hostetter, on call, to meet my obligations; was not informed of the other bids before handing mine in, and my bid on the first pair of engines was $75,000 below any one else; had I known of the bids I would have increased it $50,000; Mr. Miller said there would have to be a royalty paid; I told Mr. Miller I supposed we would have to pay Mr. Lowry 10 or 15 per cent.; after I had made my bid and received the contract, I was asked if I had calculated the royalty, and wrote the committee that I had not, and if royalty was to be allowed would have to add that to the bid; the contract price for the first pair of engines was $425,000, and the second pair $375,000; the $50,000 was obtained from the Controller as a loan, and I was not assisted, in any way, in negotiating it by Mr. Lowery. It was after 12 o'clock when Mr. Hartupee left the stand, and the committee went into recess until 2 o'clock.

THE CONTROLLER ON THE STAND.

The committee resumed at 2 o'clock, and the first witness was Controller R. M. Snodgrass, who, upon being sworn, took his seat very near Judge Mellon, but at the request of Mr. C. B. M. Smith, who said he was too near the Judge, the witness took a seat near Mr. Lowry. The first witness read the following communication as a prelude to the beginning of his testimony:

PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1876.

R. J. Snodgrass, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—The Legislative Investigation Committee appointed to hear evidence relative to the municipal affairs of Pittsburgh desire information on certain points, as follows:

1st. The present amount of the city indebtedness, and the items necessary to show how it originated.

2d. The amount of bonds issued under the Penn Avenue act; the number of the streets improved under said act, and the cost of each street improvement; amount of bonds issued for each; assessments paid and unpaid on each, and assessments due and unpaid on each.

3d. The amount of issue of water bonds, with dates of issue of each batch negotiated.

4th. Date of sale of each batch of water bonds, to whom they were sold, for what amount, of where deposited, and full information as to what amount was actually realized to the city, and what amount was actually lost to the city, and how, and why lost.

5th. The condition of the National Trust Company's account with the city; what amount was placed there and whether any money has been realized therefrom, and if so, what amount.

6th. A list of the sinking funds with their present condition, as to amount of each now on hand, where deposited and with whom.

An early reply to this note will expedite the business of the committee.

And oblige yours truly,

J. M. CARSON, Chairman.

Proceeding to answer the questions in their regular sequence the witness testified: The present city indebtedness amounts to $13,926,557.98. The statement is exactly the same as that made in the annual report of the Controller, with the addition of marginal notes explaining the accounts for which the bonds were issued.

THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED

for improvements under the Penn avenue act was $4,851,700. The cost of the streets upon which the improvements have been completed up to this time is $1,379,980.98. Of this amount of cost $328,043.41 has been collected, and the balance is in process of collection.

The amount of coupon and registered water bonds issued was $4,504,000, of which $2,351,000 were registered.

The balance, which should be in the several sinking funds February 1st, 1876, was $649,263.20. Of this amount $52,000 were made up of Penn avenue bonds in the Sinking Fund; $151,999.98 was in cash; $162,701.36 was represented by outstanding taxes, the collection of which was assured by the value of the property against which the taxes were assessed; and $9,394.70 was represented by overpaid interest due from Mast Birmingham. The total of these amounts was $376,096.04, and the balance of $273,167.16, which was necessary to make up the sinking fund balance would be made up by the collection of outstanding taxes. At the present time the Nation Trust Company owes the city $416,-617.58 on all accounts. On account of the water loan they owe $334,674.66. On account of the Thirty-third street bonds they owe $37,000. On account of the city funds water bonds have been $4,169,420 and the balance of $334,674.66 makes the grand total of $4,504,094.66, which was the actual receipts of the city from bonds. Here the witness explained the manner in which the bonds were signed, &c., and as to the way that the Nation Trust Company got the bonds from the city he referred the committee to the records of the Councils. Why not look file. The witness explained the redemption of the $60,000 of bonds from the Freehold bank, and the transaction was shown to be perfectly legitimate. Mr. Snodgrass was then asked about the Smith pipe contract, and he replied that he knew nothing about the matter except that the contracts were on file in his office, and at the service of the committee.

THE CONTROLER ON THE PENN AVENUE ACT.

Then the witness explained the method of drawing the warrants, and succinctly related the form of procedure in retiring the bonds segregated under the law, and explained as briefly as he could the manner of conducting the business of his office. In the course of an explanation of the business forms under the Penn Avenue Act the witness said that the costs of improvements under the Penn Avenue Act should not be considered as a part of the city debt, justly, because the costs were assessed against the property benefitted and constituted a lien upon such realty until payment was made, and the claim discharged. The Commissioners having charge of the improvements under this act are elected by the property holders whose property abuts on the line of the proposed improvement, and the Commissioners, so elected, are the sole arbiters of all claims arising from their action, and of all payments for improvements upon streets made by their direction.

EX-COMMISSIONER LAUFMAN CONTRADICTED.

At this point the witness said he wanted to qualify the statement of ex-Commissioner Laufman, who had testified that $76,000 of the abstracted bonds were returned by the Lawrenceville Bank. Mr. Snodgrass said that the bonds were returned by Mr. Swoope, and they were then canceled, and safely put away. These bonds were all made out in the name of B. K. Jameson & Co., and some of them were transferred to Isaac James & Co., of Philadelphia.

Answering Mr. Robb, the witness said that a tender of the bonds had been made to him by Mr. Swoope, but he refused to receive them, and upon his suggestion Mr. Swoope walked to the Comptroller's office, and after being closeted with Mr. McGowan, who was then Controller, the bonds were handed to the witness and he canceled them. The witness did not know what were Mr. Swoope's reasons for returning the bonds, as he had refused to let Mr. Swoope tell him his reasons.

The receipt given for the bonds that were surreptitiously given to the Nation Trust Company, was signed by three of the Water Committee.

Replying to Mr. Smith, Mr. Snodgrass said that the Penn Avenue Act was a beneficial measure, so far as the payment of assessments was concerned, because more time and easier means were given to the taxpayers to pay their indebtedness under its provisions.

To Judge Mellon, the witness said that as between the bondholder and the city the cost of improvements under the Penn Avenue Act, was not, in his opinion, a city debt.

When Mr. Snodgrass left the stand the hour of adjournment had arrived and the Committee adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

W. H. Swift, bankrupt. Order made for sale of real estate.

John Leary, of Warren county, bankrupt. Assignee's return to the order of the sale of certain property.

J. P. Felt & Co., bankrupts. On petition of assignee, order made allowing him to pay certain taxes.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., this city, bankrupts. On petition leave was granted to sell certain bank stocks.

Chas. Cummings, bankrupt. Order made directing the recording of the resolution of composition.

John Stevenson's Sons, bankrupt, city. Order made for a meeting of creditors before Register Harper on the 4th prox.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, city. Petition presented for the appointment of an assignee in place of Hon. Jas. H. Bredan resigned. Decision reserved.

Wm. Weilman & Son, bankrupts. Order made for sale of real estate; also allowing the assignee to lease certain property.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

Jacob Casel was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to the Work House for two years.

Moses Edwards pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced one year to the Work House.

Henry Barnhardt was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

The jury is out in the case of Herman Freeze, indicted for larceny by bailee.

John Dunlap was convicted of larceny from the person, charged by Allen Mahlon, and sentenced to two years to the Work House.

Isaac Ellsbery, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Joseph S. Kaufman, pleaded *nolo contendere*, and was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary.

Henry Monroe, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, preferred by Lewis Berger, was sentenced to the Work House for thirty days.

Albert Lincoln and Hamilton Dawson were convicted of burglary, charged by Joshua Kitchen. They were each sentenced six years to the penitentiary.

Frank Quinn, convicted last week of larceny from the person, was sentenced yesterday to the Penitentiary for five years.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Christ. Gallagher,	Jas. Conner,
H. Freese,	Geo. Dongan,
Wm. Britton,	Mary Ann Wilson,
Micheal Slatterly,	*alias* Dugan, 4.
Jas. Boyle,	James Mason,
Jas. Sands et al.,	Jerry Donahue,
Chas. Henry,	John Malullis et al.
Marg. Smith,	Chas. Wilson, *alias*
Jno. Shaughnessy,	Graham.
Minerva Black, 2,	James Harvey et al.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

George Duncan, President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Birmingham, in trust for said bank vs. Oliver na Wharton. Verdict for plaintiff for $10,-646.66. *Scire facias* on a mortgage.

Henry Herman, and Susan E., his wife, in right of the latter vs. C. W. Ehlers. Verdict for plaintiff for $119.20. Action for work and labor done.

Philip Loveridge vs. D. W. C. Bidwell and Sarah Long; previously reported. Verdict against Mr. Bidwell for $900, and in favor of the other defendant, Sarah Long. A motion for a new trial was offered by Mr. Bidwell's attorneys.

Executors of Gen. Joel. Irwin vs. City of Pittsburgh. On trial. Elsewhere mentioned.

Wiggins & Rigby vs. H. C. Reineman. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

The Peoples' Insurance Company vs. Baum.

The South Pittsburgh Planing Mill Company vs. Randall.

John Meyers, for use, vs. Kohne.

Masonic Deposit Bank vs. Crawford, Jr.

Kennedy vs. McSwiggen.

Germania Sick Relief Society vs. Rohle et al.

Peiffer vs. Hare et al.

Hanna vs. Union Building & Loan Association.

Bowers vs. Kutsch.

Novergall vs. C. S. R. R. Co.

Ness vs. Brenning.

Ortleib & Co. for use, vs. Rosenbach et al.

Anderson, for use, vs. Baker et al.

Delafield et al. vs. LeMoyne.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

Michael Shields et al. vs. John Hughes, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $316.10.

Mary M. Haffey vs. Wm. Cruikshanks; previously reported. Jury out.

Jerome S. Bonnett vs. Robert H. King, Alex. Martin, James A. Ephistone and Matthew Steele. Action in ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff for 6¼ cents damages and costs, subject to the opinion of the Court in *banc* on a question of law reserved.

William Vancleve et al. vs. William Wilson. Verdict for plaintiff for $202.84.

H. M. Clements vs. Wm. Boyd. Jurors withdrawn, and compulsory *non-suit* entered, with leave to move Court in *banc* to remove the same.

Maggie Connell vs. John Blue. On trial.

August Chilling vs. Dennis Doran and H. J. Kellar. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Shephard, for use, vs. The Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Company.

Sampson, trustee, vs. Finley & Co.

Gerwiller vs. Reed et al.

Wessel vs. Holstein.

McManus vs. Coyle.

Fergus vs. Skeabling.

Hill, assignee, vs. Cooley et al.

Brunot et al. vs. Wilton.

Lane vs. Barton and Kreling.

Kroeger vs. The Birmingham Fire Insurance Co.

Davis, for use, vs. The Pittsburgh Insurance Co.

Same vs. The Cash Insurance Co.

Nickum vs. Curly.

Court Brevities.

The liabilities of Wm. M. Lloyd, of the firm of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., tinware, of Altoona, as given by his schedule filed in the U. S. District Court Clerk's office yesterday, amount to $1,016,462.26.

The case of the United States vs. E. Lafayette Dunlevy for passing counterfeit money, along with Dr. Rafferty, was yesterday continued to the May term, owing to the absence of important witnesses.

The verdict in the case of Loveridge vs. D. W. C. Bidwell and Sarah Long, reported in the regular column, proceeded in the cause of not a little comment in court circles. The Court ordered a motion for a new trial to be entered in the case.

A SUIT in admiralty against the steamboat "Joseph Weine" was commenced before U. S. Commissioner S. C. McCandless yesterday by Wm. Wenge and his wife Margaret. The former desires to recover back wages as fireman to the amount of $24.36, and Margaret desires $197.50 for services as stewardess of the boat.

A SUIT for $10,000 damages for libel was commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, by John Rentzel against Henry Blumhagan. The plaintiff alleges that defendant published him as a fraud and a swindler, and had him arraigned before his Lodge of Knights of Pythias on the charge. The charges which are alleged to be malicious and untrue, were published in the Order throughout the United States.

A BILL in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday, by Frederick Kaiser against John Bleicher, Wm. Wazel, et al., who, with himself, constituted "The Laurel Run Oil Company." The company was formed for the purpose of developing oil territory, and purchased about 360 acres of land in Preston county, West Virginia. The company has been dissolved a long time, and has no debts and no assets except the land above mentioned. Chas. P. Mugle, one of the stockholders, instituted proceedings against the company, succeeded in having the land sold, and bought it himself. The plaintiff had the sale set aside, the land reconveyed and divided among the stockholders, all at his own cost. The division the plaintiff declares to be incorrect, and he prays that an account may be taken of the company and of the disbursements made by each member, and asks the Court to decree that the defendants may pay him such amount as may be found due him.

Thos. F. Stewart's Regular Friday Evening Stock Auction.

The following Stocks will be sold this evening, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at salesrooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

13	shares of First National Bank of Pittsburgh.
25	shares Iron City National Bank.
6	shares Iron City National Bank.
25	shares Allegheny National Bank.
20	shares Fourth National Bank.
5	shares Union National Bank.
7	shares Exchange National Bank.
19	shares German National Bank, Pittsburgh.
30	shares Iron and Glass Bank.
18	shares National Bank of Commerce.
25	shares Armenia Insurance Company.
13	shares Ewalt Street Bridge.
7½	shares Diamond National Bank.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

A Mistaken Idea—Black Hills Outfit.

Most persons suppose that when they go West they must carry a rifle of heavy calibre. Such is not the case. There is no gun better suited to the wants of frontiersmen than a heavy double barreled shot-gun 9 to 10 lbs. weight, and 8, 9 or 10 bore. This class of gun is adapted to defence against Indians and at the same time is available for game large or small, which is so abundant in the Black Hills region, and which is the principal meat supply of that country. Parties going in that direction should make a note of this fact, as at least part of a company should be thus armed. Old miners lay aside the rifle and send East for heavy shotguns. J. H. Johnson, of the Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, has been in the business many years and knows just what is needful and efficient; he keeps constantly on hand the only well selected stock of guns and revolvers in this part of the country, and sells at very low prices. Give him a call and see for yourself, at 285 Liberty street.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Hermann at Southampton.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Charges of Inefficiency at the High School—The "Internal Workings" Being Examined.

"Investigations" are as thick, now-a-days, and spring up as suddenly and unexpectedly, as mushrooms in an old field. The latest is one being held by the Central Board of Education in reference to some matters at the High School.

Some time last summer the High School Committee of the Central Board of Education received a note from Prof. C. C. Cochran, of the Commercial Department of the High School, calling attention to the fact that certain changes that had been made in the internal workings of the Commercial Department were very inimical to its success. This letter was referred by the School Board to the Faculty of the School, and by the latter returned, as they did not wish to pass upon their own actions. No further action was taken upon the matter then, but the Visiting Committee afterwards made an examination of the school, and in lengthy report [made some two or three months ago, and the substance of which was published at the time,] announced that they found some cause for complaint, but attributed the blame not to Principal Jilson or Prof. Cochran, but to the instructors in the lower classes. An investigation was then decided upon, and Professors Jilson and Cochran called upon to appear before the Board, which met last evening.

After the Board had convened last night, and the object of the meeting been stated, the report of the Visiting Committee, before mentioned, was read, followed by a letter from Dr. B. C. Jilson, Principal of the school. In Dr. Jilson's letter he denied that any changes had been made in the Commercial Department of the High School except such as had been first approved by the Board. He further stated that he desired to know what charges had been made, he being unable to learn their purport.

A very lengthy letter from Prof. C. C. Cochran, addressed to the High School Committee of the Board of Education, was then read. In the outset the Professor said he sent the written statement at the request of Chairman Harper, under protest, because he had reported nothing, and because in the report of the Visiting Committee this passage occurred: "That the Commercial Department is not so efficient as it complete in its operations as it was one or two years ago. The teachers are well qualified and capable, so that no blame can attach to them; but some changes have been made in the manner of conducting the department, which, in the opinion of part of your committee, have interfered with its efficiency; and other changes which are contemplated, will still further operate injuriously against its success." Therefore Prof. C. claimed that the responsibility of furnishing proofs of the charge made devolved upon the committee. The Professor then reiterated the charge that the inefficiency was not on account of inefficient teachers, but because of changes made in the internal workings of the department. The Professor of Commercial Science formerly supervised the workings of that department, and under that supervision the department was successful. On account of changes in the internal workings, the pupils who should have graduated last October had to be drilled in the lower rooms, after the time they should have entered the offices. The Professor then proceeded at great length to give the present working of the school, and also the necessity for having a different arrangement in which there will be fewer colonels, and in their stead a corporal or two, to obtain efficiency in discipline, and more favorable results.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of Prof. Cochran's statement, it being announced that no further papers had been submitted, the room was cleared of all but the High School Committee, and a consultation held upon the question without calling any witnesses. Upon the reassembling of the room a motion was made and carried that Prof. Jilson have liberty to reply to the statements of Prof. Cochran, either orally immediately, or in writing at some future time.

Prof. Jilson coming forward made a lengthy statement, in which he explained that while there were no really false statements in Professor Cochran's paper, still there were some very false constructions. Throughout the entire school the principal of each department has control of his own pupils. Why no class graduated in the Commercial Department was much owing to the character of the pupils, they being of a different character in a measure from those of previous years. He was perfectly willing to have any change made that would be for the best interest of the school. In answer to questions put by different members of the Board, he stated that while Prof. Cochran has charge of the highest classe in the Commercial Department, he has no authority to instruct the other teachers—that he has no supervision of the department outside of his own room.

Prof. Cochran requested permission to call attention to the fact that he had already made objection to taking in pupils in the Commercial Department in two large rooms at the beginning of the year as interfering with the peculiar manner of conducting that department, which includes the passing of pupils individually through the different offices. Prof. Cochran thought very many of the pupils in the High School are entirely too young, and believed that the sixteen years requirement for the Normal Department was a very good one. He believed that the present quarterly admission to the Commercial Department would be better than yearly. In his cross-examination it transpired that some of the under-classmen in the department teach false doctrines, and pay no attention to his remonstrance, he having no power outside of his room.

Prof. Oberhardt, who is Assistant Professor in the Commercial Department, stated that owing to the lack of a supervising head, many pupils are kept back, which was not so under the former arrangement, when Prof. Cochran had a more extended power in the department.

The hour being very late the investigation was adjourned at this point until next Monday night.

BREVITIES.

····Manufacturing news will be found on our second page this morning.

····The wind yesterday afternoon blew out one of the large plate glass windows in Lafayette Hall block.

····The Legislative Inquiry is not winning golden opinions by the manner in which it is prosecuting its investigations.

····The burning of soot in the chimney of a Congress street residence yesterday afternoon caused an alarm of fire from box 35. No damage.

····Boyd & Gamble, the popular architects heretofore of 231 Liberty street, have removed to their more eligible and spacious apartments in the Germania Bank building, at the corner of Wood and Diamond streets.

····Walter Berry, who was shot a few evenings ago while attempting to burglarize Hormell's store, in Brownsville, died yesterday in the Uniontown jail from the effects of his wounds. He was shot in the neck and one of his legs.

····The old property at the corner of Sandusky and Ohio streets, Allegheny, is being torn down. It was purchased for $23,000 cash by G. D. Siemen and J. A. Herman, who intend to build on the site a fine brick and stone business block.

····There was another hearing before the Board of Viewers yesterday in relation to the third assessment for the Thirty-third street sewer. Additional hearing will be held to-day and to-morrow. This sewer seems to be a source of almost endless litigation and trouble.

····Negotiations are pending between Vandergrift, Pitcairn & Co., of Oil City, and Thos. Donnelly, President of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, for 1,335 acres of land, owned by the latter, between Martinsburg and Parker, at $100,000. Nine wells on the property are doing fifty barrels.—*Derrick.*

····At a meeting of the Market Committee last night the contract for putting up new doors in the Diamond Market was let to R. A. A. Patterson at $37. The matter of repairs at the same place was referred to a special committee. The Controller was instructed to advertise for proposals for the re-paving of the west side of the Diamond square.

····The special committee of the Street Committee, to which was referred the petition of the South Side Passenger Railway Company for permission to lay their tracks from Fifth street across the new Point bridge to the old stone tavern on the South Side, held a meeting yesterday afternoon and decided to recommend the granting of the privilege asked for, and to allow the corporation to lay its rails either along Penn avenue, from Fifth street, or down Duquesne Way.

PERSONAL.

***Contractor McElhany wants to get subpœnaed before the Legislative Inquiry, and can't.

***Mr. David Chess, of the firm of Chess, Smyth & Co., died on Wednesday, at Bridesdale, West Va., from the effect of injuries sustained by a horse that he was riding stumbling and falling upon him. The remains have been brought to his late residence on the South Side, in this city, from whence the funeral will take place tomorrow.

***Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, was married at six o'clock last evening in the First Presbyterian church, by Rev. Dr. Scovel, to Miss Jennie M. Morrison, of Center avenue. We extend our sincere congratulations to the bride and groom and wish them many years of happy and prosperous wedded life. Immediately after the ceremony the couple left on a tour.

ANOTHER TUMBLE IN PRICES OF FIREARMS.

Cheap Guns, Revolvers, &c.

Rifles of every description, from $8.00 to $50.00.

Single Shot Guns, from $3.50 to $20.00.

Double Shot Guns, from $7.00 to $75.00.

Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25.00 to $200.00.

Revolvers, 5, 6 or 7 shooters, $3.50 to $20.00.

Everything else at very low prices.

Liberal reductions to Black Hill parties.

Call and see, or send for price list at the Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, PTTH.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Robin Gray's Wife," in which Miss Eldridge appeared last night as *Jennie Gray*, is a drama possessing many more attractive features than "Tempted," and therefore better calculated to please and win popular favor. Miss Eldridge gives to the part she sustains a very intelligent and acceptable interpretation, and has the earnest support of the very efficient stock company.

Library Hall.

Duprez & Benedict's minstrels are hardly as good as when they were here at the Opera House last season. The loss of Lew Benedict has not been fully repaired. They had a big audience last night. It filled the entire first floor and was quite warm in its manifestations of applause, particularly as far as the singing was concerned. Frank Dumont has one of the sweetest, softest and clearest voices we ever heard. During his singing of the Irish ballad, "Aileen Alanna," a whisper could almost have been heard from the farthest part of the auditorium. He was obliged to respond to an encore. Last night was probably the first time that a Library Hall audience ever listened to the old plantation melody of "Uncle Ned." It was sung by Mr. Gulick, and met with a most cordial reception, a fact which shows that, notwithstanding its age, it is still held in affectionate remembrance. The end men are G. H. Edwards and Sam Price. The last performance will be given this evening.

Old Folk's Concert,

On Tuesday evening next, the 21st inst., an Old Folk's concert, under the superintendence of Prof. W. B. Slack, will be given in the Nixon street Baptist church, Allegheny, for the benefit of the Mission school. Mr. Slack has proved quite successful in the management of entertainments of this character, and with the able assistance he is receiving there is no doubt that the approaching concert will be the equal of former ones in every respect.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

The Philomathic Circle, one of the standard literary institutions of this city, perform to-night, and it will be an appropriate finale to the celebration of St. Patrick's day, Mrs. Wande's historical tragedy, entitled "Robert Emmet." The entertainment is under the auspices of St. Peter's Conference Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The leading *roles, Robert Emmet* and *Sarah Curran*, will be interpreted by Mr. Wm. B. McCaffrey and Miss Kate Langdon, the latter of Philadelphia. A farce called "The Limerick Boy" will conclude the evening's enjoyment.

Emerald Hall.

There will be a celebration, musical, oratorial and dramatic in character, this evening at Emerald Hall, on Sixth avenue, near Grant street, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the benefit of St. Bridget's church. Dr. G. H. Keyser, the well known physician, will deliver an oration, the subject of which is "The Year We Celebrate." The title leads to the inveitable conclusion that it will be largely permeated with centennial patriotism. Mr. J. C. Conroy will recite Poe's "Raven." The admission price is fifty cents.

Hibernian Social.

The second annual ball of the Hibernian Social takes place this evening at old City Hall. A complimentary is conferred upon the card of invitation with which we have been honored is the figure of a harp, and it alone is sufficient to tell that the terpsichorean festivities will be largely under the patronage of the sons of the "Emerald Isle." The music will be furnished by the Mozart band.

Trimble's Varieties.

The good bill this week is having the desired effect in drawing audiences to fill the managerial exchequer with "rag" money, and the managerial bosom with pardonable pride. The specialists and their specialties are excellent.

The St. Patrick's Procession.

The St. Patrick's procession will move at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. from the corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street and take the following route: Along Grant street to Webster avenue, up Webster avenue to Fulton street, down Fulton to Fifth avenue, to Grant street, to Second avenue, up Second avenue to upper Birmingham bridge, across to Carson street, up Carson to Twenty-sixth street, down Twenty-sixth and return along Carson to Smithfield street bridge, along Smithfield street, past Municipal Hall, where the procession will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor and City Councils; thence to Sixth avenue to Wood street, down Wood to Water street, along Water to Penn avenue, out Penn avenue to Twenty-sixth street, up Twenty-sixth to Liberty street, up Liberty to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to the northeast corner of Grant street and dismiss.

THE IRON TRADE.

The Manufacturers in Convention Fix a New Schedule of Prices.

During the pas two days a Convention of Iron manufacturers has been in secret session in this city. Over fifty firms engaged in the trade west of the mountains were represented. The deliberations of the manufacturers resulted in the adoption of a new schedule of rates by which the Iron Association will be, hereafter, guided. The average tendency upon the new card is to a slight reduction in the prices, though in some kinds of iron the rate has been appreciably increased. Following is a list of the rates that will govern the market during the next season.

Flat Bar—1¼ to 4 by ⅝ to 1 inch, 2 5-10; 4½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1 inch, 2 6-10; 1¾ to 6 by 1¼